The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,332—New Series.

BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, JUNE 13, 1888.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

PILSENER BEER.

BECK & Co., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).

Lightest, Purest, and most Wholesome in the Market.

Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen quarts.
Rs. 31 per case of 8 doz. pints.

N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY BECK & Co." are on the label, without which none are from this celebrated Brewery.

GLADE & Co., BOMBAY,
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

JUNE 1888.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

CONTAINING

The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boat and Cart Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, & Western India, &c.

WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

BOMBAY:
Printed and published at the "*Bombay Gazette*" Steam Press.
PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

VARIOUS improvements having been made for the greater convenience and comfort of passengers travelling in *the second saloon*, special attention is called to *the advantageous terms* on which *excellent accommodation* to and from Europe can now be obtained.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels	Tons	H. P.	Captain.	Tuesday.
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	19th June
B. L. CLYDE	4124	800	W. H. Mudie	26th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	3rd July.
B. L. GANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart	10th ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	17th ,,
B. L. SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	24th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	31st ,,
B. L. SHANNON	4189	800	C. R. Edwards	7th Aug.
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	14th ,,
B. L. THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	21st ,,

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

The Company also issue return tickets to Brindisi including railway fares to London and back *via* Taranto, Naples, Rome, and Genoa.

A steam-barge leaves the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Steamers will be despatched as above on (or about):—June 15th & 29th and July 13th and 27th.

And fortnightly thereafter.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 28th May, 1888.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third class respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE.

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	20th June	10th August.
D. BALDIUNO	5,000	800	10th July	1st Sept.
MANILLA	5,000	800	1st Aug	20th Sept.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European servants and native ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100 respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BISAGNO	on the 23rd June 1888.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 2nd May, 1888.

WANTED, for the Railway School at Bandikui, A MARRIED COUPLE as MASTER and MISTRESS. Salary, Rs. 60 free house, and the use of certain School servants. Application from a mother and daughter or two sisters on a salary of Rs. 120 will also be considered. One of the candidates must hold a 2nd, and the other a 3rd grade Government Certificate. Church of England preferred.

A duly qualified musician could considerably increase our income by giving Music lessons.

Apply with copies of Certificates to HONORARY SECRETARY, Railway School, Bandikui.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, Limited.

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.

For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further particulars, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.

Albert Building, Bombay.

THE RUKHMABAI DEFENCE COMMITTEE.

HAVING for its objects—(*a*) the protection of Rukhmabai against the injustice and hardship which would be involved in her being imprisoned in execution of a decree pronounced by the High Court of Bombay in a suit brought against her by her husband for the restitution of conjugal rights, the case being one in which those "rights" as a matter of fact have never yet been exercised.

And (*b*) The removal of the anomaly involved in punishing disobedience to a decree based on Hindoo Matrimonial law by the penalty of imprisonment,—it being a penalty which is entirely unknown to that law and is created by a British rule of Civil Procedure.

Subscriptions are urgently solicited for the objects set forth above and may be sent to the Undersigned or direct to the Bank of Bombay to the credit of the Rukhmabai Defence Fund.

JOHN FLEMING,
M. M. BHOWNAGGREE,
Hon. Secretaries.

3, Church Gate Street, Fort.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY
ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment on BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising*.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines on Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charges in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square food annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent. twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to the Manager of the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Esplanade Road Fort.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "COMMILLA," 867 tons, on FRIDAY, 15th June, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "PEMBA," 1,556 tons (at 11 a.m., on 18th June, after arrival of Outward English Mails), calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "CANARA," 1,903 tons, on THURSDAY, 14th June, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S.S. "JAVA," 1,465 tons, on SATURDAY, 7th July, at noon.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S.S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, the 4th July, at noon.

FOR MORMUGAO AND BACK TO BOMBAY, CALLING AT RUTNAGHIRI AND VINGORLA.

THE S.S. "COCONADA," 862 tons, will leave Bombay for Mormugao every WEDNESDAY, at noon, and MORMUGAO every SATURDAY, at 7 p.m., or, on arrival of the passenger train, and the s. s. Busheer, 792 tons, will leave the same port every SATURDAY and TUESDAY, respectively.

		Rs.	
BOMBAY to MORMUGAO	First Class	15	0
Do.	Second Class	7	8
Do.	Deck without diet	3	0

Further particulars can be had on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 12th June, 1888.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FAMOUS SCOTCH PRESERVES.

KEILLER'S APPLE JAM.
KEILLER'S B. CURRANT JAM.
KEILLER'S DAMSON JAM.
KEILLER'S GOOSEBERRY JAM.
KEILLER'S PLUM JAM.
KEILLER'S GREENGAGE JAM.
KEILLER'S RASPBERRY JAM.
KEILLER'S R. CURRANT JAM.
KEILLER'S STRAWBERRY JAM.

1 lb. tins, 7 annas each.

KEILLER'S CHERRY. | KEILLER'S APRICOT

1 lb. tins, 9 annas each.

Sole Agents for the Presidency,

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

JAMS.

KEILLERS BEST MANUFACTURE.

APPLE.
BLACK CURRANT.
DAMSON.
GOOSEBERRY.
GREENGAGE.
PLUM.
RASPBERRY & CURRANT.
RED CURRANT.
STRAWBERRY.

Per Tin, Annas 7.

APRICOT & CHERRY, Per Tin, Annas 9.

TREACHER & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

REDUCTION IN CHARGES FOR EXCESS LUGGAGE OF PASSENGERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that on and after the first of July next, the present rate of two pies per maund per mile for Luggage of Passengers in excess of the quantity allowed free will be reduced to one and a half pies per maund per mile.

The quantity allowed free will remain as at present, namely :—

For each Passenger
- First Class.......One maund and twenty seers.
- Second Class ..Thirty seers.
- Third Class .....Ten seers.

Children of more than three and less than twelve years of age who travel at half fares are allowed half the quantities named above. No Luggage is allowed free for Children of less than three years of age who travel free.

All the rules as to free and excess Luggage remain unaltered.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, the Twenty-second of May, 1888.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
SCRAP IRON AND STEEL.

THE Acting Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, offers for the purchase of about 669 tons of old scrap iron and steel now lying in lots in the Stores Yard, Parel, where same may be viewed on application.

Tenders will not be entertained unless made upon the Company's form (to be obtained from the undersigned) and accompanied separately by a Deposit of Rs. 500.

Payment must be made before delivery, and all lots purchased must be removed within two months from date of acceptance of offer, failing which ground rent, at the rate of Rs. 2 per square yard per month, will be charged, the company reserving the right to sell at the risk and expense of the purchaser any of the material not removed at the expiration of three months from the date of purchase.

The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 9th June, 1888.

THE undersigned begs to inform his numerous Patrons, Constituents, and the Public that he has quite recently received per s.s. "Melpomene" the following goods of the best quality. The prices are exceptionally cheap to suit everybody.

Gents', Ladies', and Boys' Waterproof Cloaks and Coats of different kinds. Superior quality, lasting, elegant, and light in weight, in all sizes. Gents' best Waterproof umbrellas, Coachmen's black broadcloth, rain coats. Gents' double sole, lace, and elastic monsoon boots, very durable, light in weight, and perfectly water-tight.

White waterproof sheets of small and large sizes.

ESSUBJEE ADUMJEE,
Tailor and Outfitter.

29, Meadow Street, Fort.

LIPPERT'S HOTEL,
OPPOSITE BYCULLA RAILWAY STATION.

ENTIRELY UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

THE Landlady personally looks after the comfort of Ladies and Children. A new upper-storey has been added.

The Rooms are considered the coolest in Bombay.

The Hotel has been newly-furnished, and no expense has been spared to ensure the comfort of Visitors.

The Bar and Billard Rooms (separate buildings) open into an extensive and well-kept garden, which forms a favourite resort for Ladies and Children.

ALES, WINES, AND SPIRITS OF THE BEST DESCRIPTION.

☞ Charges very low to meet competition in Bombay.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to Act XXVIII. of 1886, of the Legislative Council of India, entitled "The Trustees and Mortgagees Powers Act 1866." Notice is hereby given that all persons being creditors of or otherwise having any claims upon or against the estate of John Peter Hoare, late of No. 8, Prospect Street, Plymouth, in the County of Devon, an Engineer of H. M's. Steam-ship Investigator, European, deceased, who died at No. 8, Prospect Street, aforesaid, on the 17th day of June, 1887, and Letters of Administration with the Will annexed of whose property and credits were on the 16th day of May, 1888, granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, to Augustus Ayshford Conroy and Richard Sneade Brown, of Bombay, attorneys of the said Court, and two of the constituted attorneys of William Martin Hoare and Jane Ann Stacey, the only executors named in the Will of the said deceased for their use and benefit, and limited until they or either of them shall obtain Probate granted to them, or either of them to have effect throughout the Bombay Presidency, are required to send to the undersigned solicitors for the said Augustus Ayshford Conroy and Richard Sneade Brown on their behalf at their office, in Apollo Road, within the Fort of Bombay, in writing their names and addresses and the particulars of their claims upon or against the estate of the said deceased, so as to reach the said office on or before the 15th day of July, 1888, as after that date the said Augustus Ayshford Conroy and Richard Sneade Brown as such administrators will pay or remit the assets of the said deceased then in their hands to the said William Martin Hoare and Jane Ann Stacey as the persons thereto entitled, or will otherwise proceed to administer the said assets, having regard only to the claims of which the said administrators shall then have notice as aforesaid, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognised.—Dated this 22nd day of May, 1888.

HORE, CONROY, & BROWN,
Administrators Solicitors.

SHERRIES AND PORTS.

SHERRIES.

(GONZALEZ, BYASS & CO.'S)

	CASH. Per dozen. Rs.	a.
YELLOW SEAL.—A light Spanish Wine of fair quality	17	0
EXTRA DRY PALE.—A light, natural, unblended Wine	21	0
PALE DINNER.—An excellent Wine for general use	24	0
VINO DE PASTO.—A good, genuine, Dinner Wine	27	0
OLD DRY.—Very superior, soft and dry	29	0
GOLDEN.—A rich, nutty flavoured Dessert Wine	30	0
MANZANILLA.—Very dry and pale	31	0
SUPERIOR AMONTILLADO.—Very old and choice	40	0

PORTS.

(SANDEMAN'S.)

	Quarts. Rs.	a.	Pints. Rs.	a.
SUPERIOR OLD PORT.—This, our well-known "Invalid's Port," so generally prescribed and recommended by the medical profession, is a superior dessert wine; tawny with age, of fine bouquet and character	35	0	19	0
FINE OLD PORT.—Of good body and flavour; it is a wholesome, nutritious wine, thoroughly matured previous to being bottled	28	0	15	0
OLD PORT.—A rich and fruity wine, of moderate price	20	0	...	

Our present holdings of both Sherries and Ports are exceptionally good, and will bear favourable comparison with wines at a much higher price.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

NEUBERG'S
STANDARD SMOKING MIXTURES,

J. NEUBERG, General Tobacconist, BOMBAY. Are the most Honest, Popular, Uniform, Reliable, and Satisfactory, Smoking Tobaccos ever placed in the Market.

HENCE DEALERS AND CONSUMERS PRONOUNCE THEM

THE VERY BEST.

SPECIAL CATALOGUES FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.

CHOLERA REMEDIES.

THE following REMEDIES for CHOLERA and DIARRHŒA are all of tried efficacy and now used throughout India :—

KEMP & Co.'s CHOLERA TINCTURE, thoroughly trustworthy, and of small compass. Extensively used by Native Governments and Municipalities. Per phial, Re. 1 and Re. 1-12.

KEMP & Co.'s CHOLERA MIXTURE. Also very trustworthy and extensively used. Per phial, Re. 1.

RUBINI'S ESSENCE OF CAMPHOR. Per phial, Re. 1.

DR. LEITH'S CHOLERA MIXTURE, WITH OPIUM. Pints, Re. 1-4. Quarts, Rs. 2-4.

DR. LEITH'S CHOLERA MIXTURE, WITHOUT OPIUM. Pints, Re. 1. Quarts, Re. 1-8.

CHOLERA PILLS, as supplied to Troops by Government. Per phial, Re. 1.

DR. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE. Per phial, 12 annas, Re. 1-8, and Rs. 3.

All the above are supplied per dozen at wholesale rates.

DISINFECTANTS.

MACDOUGALL'S CARBOLIC POWDER AND LIQUID.
CONDY'S DISINFECTING FLUID.
SIR W. BURNETT'S DISINFECTING FLUID.
SOLUBLE PHENYLE, SOLUBLE CRESOL SANITAS.

KEMP & CO., LIMITED,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHIRTINGS FOR PRESENT SEASON.

WE have pleasure in announcing the arrival of our latest Novelties in Shirtings, and we have now on inspection the most extensive Selection in Bombay. We guarantee a perfect fitting, durable Shirt, and superiority in workmanship.

All Long Cloth, for wear under uniform	½ dozen	Rs.	21
All Long Cloth, for wear with Linen Cuffs	,,	,,	24
Fine Long Cloth, Pure Linen Fronts and Cuffs	,,	,,	30
Fine Long Cloth, Pure Linen Collars attached	,,	,,	33
Fine Long Cloth, Extra Fine Linen Cuffs, Fronts and Bands	,,	,,	33
Fine Long Cloth, Extra Fine Linen Cuffs, Collars attached	,,	,,	36
French Cambric Shirts, Newest Designs, Fast Colours, Collars on	,,	,,	33
Best Oxford Shirts, Specialities (300 Patterns), Collars on	,,	,,	36
Satin Oxford Shirts, Bold Stripes and Checks, Collars on	,,	,,	39
Spun Silk Shirts (most comfortable), Collars on	,,	,,	72
Stockingette (cool, close fitting and elastic), Collars on	,,	,,	54
Silk and Wool, White and Coloured, delightfully cool material, well shrunk	,,	,,	54
Summer Flannel (Shrunk), white and neat Patterns	,,	,,	54
Tropical Flannel, unshrinkable, very cool and durable	,,	,,	42

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,
SHIRT-MAKERS AND HOSIERS,
BOMBAY, POONA, AND SECUNDERABAD.

SUPERFINE DRESS SUITS.

FINISHED in the best style and made up as light as compatible with good wear and appearance.

		Rs.	a.
A, L & W's	SUPERFINE WEST of ENGLAND VENETIAN. Yarn-Dyed and Lined best Silk throughout. Complete Suit	95	0
	With Rich-Corded Silk Facings, extra	5	0
A, L & W's	SUPERFINE LADIES' CLOTH, very light and specially manufactured for wear in India, Lined best Silk throughout. The Suit	105	0
	With Rich-Corded Silk Facings, extra	5	0
A, L & W's	OUR NEW CASHMERE and BARATHEA CLOTH, is very light and thoroughly adapted to the Climate; makes up well and will give good and agreeable wear. Lined Best Silk throughout. Complete Suit	105	0
	With Rich-Corded Silk Facings, extra	5	0
	DRESS SUITS, made from the same Cloths as above, but lined with Rich Italian Cloth instead of Silk. Complete Suit	Rs. 85 0 & 95	0

Patterns, Catalogue, and Simple Self-measurement Forms will be sent on application to

ASQUITH, LORD & WHITMORE,
BOMBAY.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD

LACE BROOCHES.—Many light, delicate, fanciful variations on the homely theme of the pin, hearts, and darts, transfixed insects, arrows, horse shoes, tennis bats, swallows, lizards, sprays, &c., Rs. 12 to Rs. 250.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

GEM RINGS.—A choice and extensive assortment, Diamond Rings, for ladies or gentlemen, Half Hoop, Solitaire, Marquise, or Cluster, at prices varying according to weight and quality. A beautiful collection of Ruby and Diamond rings, Rs. 60 to 1,000, carefully selected and artistically set hoops and clusters of Diamonds in combination with Emeralds, Sapphires, Opals, Pearls, & Turquoise.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

PORTE BONHEUR BANGLES.—Gold with small jewelled Horseshoe, Rs. 50; gold with Diamond Duck, Rs. 45; without gems, various patterns, Rs. 32 to 80.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

CEDAR PENCILHOLDERS.—Gold, Rs. 34; Silver, Rs. 8.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

CUCKOO CLOCKS.—With spring movements, Rs. 70 to 90.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES.—Matched to a nicety.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

SOLID SILVER PLATE.—Presentation articles, such as Cups, Tankards, Salvers, Breakfast, and Tea Services, Inkstands, Cigar and Cigarette cases, Fish Servers, Napkin Rings, &c.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

BINOCULAR FIELD GLASSES.—A good plain glass, height 5½ in. Diameter of object lens 2⅓ in. Black japanned and Morocco. In solid black leather case with shoulderstrap, Rs. 45.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

THE ROVER SAFETY BICYCLE.—Weldless Steel Tube framework; Ball bearings to both wheels and crankshaft; hollow forks; adjustable patent spring; new patent Chain; best red rubber tires; adjustable step and footrest; Lamplugh and Brown's patent saddle; enamelled black; all bright parts nickelled; front wheel, 32 in. to 36 in., hind wheel 30 in., geared up to any height desired, Rs. 320.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

THE SYMPHONIUM.—14 in. square, 7¼ high, with 12 music discs, Rs. 110.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

THE AUTOMATIC WATCH.—Indicates the progress of time by automatic changes of figures instead of by the movement of hands. Nickel, Rs. 45; Silver, Rs. 80, 85; gold, Rs. 225, 275.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE'S SYMPATHETIC SQUARE PIANOFORTE, Rs. 780.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

THE STEAM-HAMMER CLOCK.—The movements of the vertical Pendulum represent the action of a steam-hammer and the illusion is rendered complete by the reproduction of the entire machine in an elegant combination of nickelled and gilt bronze: on stand with glass dome, Rs. 220.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

THE CAMPAIGN WATCH, strong, accurate, reliable, full value. Nickel, Rs. 35; Silver, Rs. 50.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

ARTISTIC NOVELTIES in Electroplated-ware designed for presentation, a truly magnificent assortment now on view.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

POCKET MOUNTAIN ANEROIDS.—Cased in silver, indicate the altitudes attained in ascending mountains up to 20,000 feet, Rs. 80.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

18-CT GOLD TASSELLED CHAINS FOR LADIES.—A large number of new patterns for selection, each prettier than the other, Rs. 45 to Rs. 120.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

SMALL GOLD WATCHES FOR LADIES.—Elegantly cased and ornamented, Rs. 50 to Rs. 250.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

DIAMOND BOUTON EARRINGS, set with perfectly matched brilliants of the purest water, Rs. 250 to Rs. 1,000.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

SILVER CHRISTENING MUGS.—Elaborately decorated with a plain panel left for inscription, in cases, Rs. 40 to 60.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

SILVER PAPER-CUTTER and BOOK-MARK, with or without pencil case, an attractive and useful little gift, at Rs. 4 and Rs. 6.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

INDESTRUCTIBLE THIMBLES, with steel or stone tops and ornamental borders, partially gilt, Re. 1-8 to Rs. 4.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

RELIABLE

WATERPROOF CLOTHING,

MONSOON '88.

PURE INDIA RUBBER.

IMPROVED SEAMS AND PROOFING.

LADIES' and GENTS' in great Variety, including

H. & CO.'S PERFECT VENTILATED CAPE COAT.

HIGH CLASS GOODS, AT MODERATE PRICES.

12½ PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR READY MONEY.

HOAR & CO., OUTFITTERS, RAMPART ROAD, **BOMBAY.**

MASONIC OUTFITTERS AND JEWELLERS.

THORPE AND CO.,

HAVE always on hand a large supply of MASONIC CLOTHING of the best quality, at reasonable prices (for cash), viz :—

"APRONS."

	Rs.	As.
Master Masons Aprons, English Constitution, Blue	16	0
Do do Scotch Constitution, Red	17	0
Leather Cases for the above ... Rs. 4 0 to	7	8
Mark Masters Aprons	16	0
Excellent Masters	16	0
Royal Arch Companions, Apron and Sash	33	0
Do Principal's, Apron and Sash	36	0
Leather Case for do ... Rs. 4 8 to	7	8

JEWELS.

Master Masons Silver Square and Compass	15	8
Master Masons, Locket size, Silver Gilt	35	0
Master Masons, Silver with Crystals	28	0
Master Masons, Silver Gilt with Crystals	35	0
Royal Arch Jewels, Silver Gilt ... Rs. 15 8 to	22	0
Excellent Masters, set with Crystals	28	0
Mark Masters Jewels ... Rs. 12 8 to	28	8
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Complete sets of Lodge and Chapter Regalia, and Jewels always in Stock, for Furnishing of Lodges and Chapters.

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WILKINSON'S Essence or Fluid Extract of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the only preparation recognised by the Faculty as a wonderful Purifier of the Human Blood.

Those suffering from the effects of Tropical Climates, such as Torpid Liver, Attenuation of Body, Eruptions, Debility, Lassitude, &c., &c., will by taking this Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla, soon find relief and, ultimately, a cure.

It is asserted on *reliable* authority that by taking a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.

"We recommend your RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA."—MEDICAL REVIEW.

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—SIR R. MARTIN.

The late Lord Clyde, writing for WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA, says, "I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts, from anxiety and fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other remedies failed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.

CAUTION—See that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark, W AT THE BOTTOM OF THE BOTTLE.

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THOMAS WILKINSON, 270 Regent Street, LONDON, W.

AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co., ROGERS AND Co., BOLTON AND Co., and PHILIPS AND Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

THURSDAY, 14th JUNE, 1888.
Under the Distinguished patronage and in the presence of
BRIG.-GENL. C. D. U. LA TOUCHE.
An entertainment will be given on
THURSDAY, 14th JUNE, 1888,
by the members of
"WEBB'S ROYAL MARIONETTES,"
Who, having had their Scenery, Mechanical Figures, &c., &c., spoilt by rain at Poona, will give the following programme
OVERTURE..................SELECTED.
THE CHRISTY MINSTRELS.
By some of the renovated members of the Marionette Company.
CHARACTER SONGS.
Madame Durand.
COMIC CHAIR ACT.
Mons L. Durand.
CORNET SOLO.
Madame Durand.
SENTIMENTAL SONGS.
Miss L. Webb,
And the whole to conclude with
A COMIC FARCE,
ENTITLED,
"A BAD NIGHT'S REST."
CHARACTERS BY THE COMPANY.

Tickets can be obtained at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co. Prices of admission—Rs. 3, Rs. 2, Re. 1, and 8 annas. Children half price. Soldiers and Volunteers in uniform alf price'

THACKER & CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Esplanade Road, on WEDNESDAY, June 20, at 5 P.M., for the transaction of the following business :—

1. To receive the Accounts made up to 30th April, and the Directors' Report.
2. To declare a dividend.
3. To elect Directors.
4. To elect Auditors.

By order.
N. RANDLE,
Secretary and Manager.
Bombay, 9th June, 1888.

NOTICE.

THE following farms in the Thana District for one year commencing on 1st August, 1888, and ending on 31st July, 1889 (both days inclusive), will be put up to sale by PUBLIC AUCTION before the Huzur Deputy Collector at Thana, on MONDAY, the 25th June, 1888, at 12 noon, Madras Time :—

1. The right of retailing Bhang and Ganja.
2. The right of manufacturing and retailing Chandul and Madat.
3. The right of retailing opium.

The sale shall be subject to confirmation by the Collector of Thana and the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium, and Abkari.

A. G. KOTWAL,
Acting Huzur Deputy Collector.
Thana Collector's Office, 11th June, 1888.

JOHN JONES'
SILVER HUNTING, SLIDE CUP WATCHES.
JOHN JONES'
SILVER OPEN CASE, KEYLESS WATCHES.
JOHN JONES'
GOLD HUNTING BEST WATCHES.
JOHN JONES'
GOLD, OPEN CASE, KEYLESS, BEST WATCHES
JOHN JONES'
GOLD HUNTING KEYLESS BEST WATCHES.
JOHN JONES'
GOLD HUNTING. KEYLESS BEST WATCHES,
With Compensated Balance.

EDULJEE PESTONJEE,
SOLE AGENT,
37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE CYCLOSTYLE.

(GERSTETNER'S PATENT.)
TO BE SOLD.

A SMALL Consignment of CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's Patent), complete with ink, roller, inking board, pencil, and a supply of prepared paper, in case. Size of slab : 8¼ inches by 6 inches. Will print two pages of note paper at one time.

PRICE, Rs. 15 EACH.
Apply *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office,
ALBERT BUILDINGS.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery. Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists."

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and imitation. Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.

WANTED, a thoroughly good MUSICIAN and smart NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICER, with at least six more years to serve in this country, for the post of Sergeant Drummer, for a British Infantry Regiment. Apply sending true copies of Company Defaulter Sheets and full information regarding musical attainments to OFFICER COMMANDING 1st Battalion, Worcestershire Regiment, Quetta.

GOLD MEDAL TEA.

TRADE MARK K T E IN A TRIANGL.

THE K T E TEAS, grown at an elevation of nearly 7,000 feet, reputed for their exquisite delicacy of flavour and aroma for which they have been awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas, and one first class certificate, are to be had from us in 1 lb. packets, and we respectfully solicit a trial from all who like a good cup of tea.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

INDIAN COOKERY.—LOCAL.
BY AN ANGLO-INDIAN.

An edition Revised and Enlarged. 155 pages large 8 vol. containing over 400 recipes, for Soups, Fish, Roasts, Stews, made Dishes, Vegetables, Salads, Sauces, Curries, Balchows, Chutnies, Pickles, Pastries, Fruit-stews, Puddings, Cakes, 'Xmas Sweets, Jams, Jellies, Preserves, &c., &c., with chapters on Domestic Economy, Kitchen Requisites, Marketing, &c., &c.

Price, Rs. 2, or interleaved for MS. additions, Rs. 2-8.
Postage, 2 annas extra.
Sold at the Bombay Tract and Book Society.
COOPER, MADON & Co., Booksellers,
and at the White House, Colaba Causeway.

NOTES
ON
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
A PLEA OR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.
Price, Re. 1. Postage half anna.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office

NOTICES.

"RANGOON GAZETTE."
THE MOST POPULAR DAILY IN BURMA.

GUARANTEED.—Double the circulation of any other paper in the province.

☞ Under special arrangements the "Rangoon Gazette" is the only paper to which ALL Government advertisements and new rules and regulations affecting the province, as well as most Municipal advertisements and proceedings, are sent for publication.

SALE OF OLD STORES AT H. M.'S I. M. DOCKYARD.

NOTICE TO PURCHASERS.—If the stores purchased at the above Sale of 28th May to 1st June, 1888, are not paid for and removed before 5 p. m. of the 13th instant, the DEPOSIT MONEY will be FORFEITED to Government, and the lots RE-SOLD at the risk of the original purchaser.

ALEX. CAMPBELL,
Officiating Director of Indian Marine.

FOR SALE.

THE fast paddle-steamer BHOWNUGGUR, built in H. M's Bombay Dockyard in 1879, of Malabar Teak, entirely copper fastened and the bottom coppered and yellow metalled. She has compound diagonal surface condensing Engines of 60 Nominal and 275 Indicated horse-power, net 108 tons registered, with boats and general equipments. She is capable of running into shallow waters. For further particulars apply to the undersigned at 3, Church Gate Street, Fort.

FRAMJEE SORABJEE BHOWNUGGREE.
Bombay, 29th May, 1888.

WATERPROOF CLOTHINGS.

HAJEE EBRAHIM BROTHERS beg to inform the Gentry of Bombay and Mofussil that they have just received by the last mail a large and varied assortment of waterproof clothing of the latest Fashion Suitable for Ladies and Gentlemen, Boys and Girls. The Goods are now unpacked, and an early inspection is solicited at their shop No. 1, Upper Storey, opposite Crawford Market, Bombay.

THE WATERBURY is worn by Princes, because it is a good time-keeper.
Prince Albert Victor of Wales,
Prince William of Prussia,
Crown Prince of Denmark,
The Sultan of Morocco, and the
First Prince of Travancore.
are carrying and praising Waterburys.

THE WATERBURY is worn by Soldiers, from Generals to Privates, because it will stand the hard wear and rough usage of a campaign and is a standing lesson on the importance of regularity, perfect action, absolute precision, neatness, and uniformity.

THE WATERBURY is worn by Sailors, because in every port repairs can be executed, if necessary, at small cost.

THE WATERBURY is worn by Scientists who appreciate its excellent qualities as a time-keeper and have tested its reliability :—Professor Jamieson, M. A., C. E., F. R. S. E., Glasgow, Professor Thos. A. Edison, the famous Electrician, and many others are wearers of Waterburys and report in the highest terms.

THE WATERBURY is worn by Literarians :—Edmond Yates of *The World*, G. A. Sala, and G. R. Sims all carry the Waterbury and testify to its merits.

THE WATERBURY is worn by Everyone who prefers a useful time-keeper, cheap and accurate, that can always be repaired for a nominal sum, to a showy useless watch, costly or impossible to set right.

THE WATERBURY WATCH

IS A
KEYLESS, DURABLE, RELIABLE, ACCURATE TIME-KEEPER.
Price, Rs. 8-8. Price, Rs. 8-8.
GUARANTEED FOR TWO YEARS.
Repaired for ONE RUPEE or less
AT
ANY OF THE COMPANY'S DEPOTS.

HOW TO GET A WATERBURY ?

It may be obtained from dealers in all parts of the country, from SOUNDY & Co., Ld., from the office of the Company, Meadows Street, Bombay, or if order is sent by post to

WATERBURY, BOMBAY,
WATERBURY, CALCUTTA,
OR
WATERBURY ALLAHABAD.

A perfect watch, timed to the minute and packed in Satin-lined box, will be sent you by next mail by V. P. or Parcel Post.
Postage will be paid by the Company.

INSURE YOUR LIFE BY WEARING A WATERBURY.

The Company will pay the next of kin of any wearer of a Waterbury Watch, who may be killed (while a passenger) in an accident on any Indian Railway during 1888, the sum of One Thousand Rupees.

Clubs.—Ten persons joining together and ordering ten Watches can get a reduction of one Rupee per Watch.

Chains for the Waterbury in all patterns—
Equal in appearance to Silver ...Rs. 1 4 & Rs. 2-0
Ditto ditto to Gold ... „ 3 0

HEAD OFFICE FOR INDIA,
MEADOWS STREET, BOMBAY,
BRANCH DEPOTS AT
10A, OLD COURT HOUSE STREET,
CALCUTTA,
AND
JOHNSTONEGUNGE, ALLAHABAD.

MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY.
FOR
1888.

Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1888 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the immense progress made by the city in recent years.

The new buildings, which have added in the course of the year just closed over sixteen lakhs to the value of the property on the books of the Municipal Corporation for assessment purposes, are in themselves striking evidence of the continuous growth of Bombay.

While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide now gives for the first time a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations.

The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

Agents for Maclean's Guide to Bombay
Messrs. COOPER, MADON AND Co.,
Branch Establishment, East Street, Poona.
DOSSABHOY CURSETJEE BHOWNUGREE,
Bhownugree Street, Surat.

NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.
ALTERATIONS OF TRAINS.

ON and after FRIDAY next, the fifteenth instant, until further notice, the following alterations of, and additions to the Passenger Train Service over this Railway will take effect, namely :—

First.—The Down Passenger Trains now leaving Victoria Terminus, Bombay, at 8-0 a.m., 11-0 a.m., 9-0 p.m., and 11-0 p.m., will leave instead at 7-0 a.m., 10-30 a.m., 12-0 noon, and 5-0 p.m., and will arrive at Poona at 2-30, 4-30, 6-30, and 10-15 p.m., respectively.

Second.—The Up Passenger Trains which now leave Poona at 9-30 a.m., 12-30 p.m., 9-0 p.m., and 11-0 p.m., will leave at 7-30 a.m., 9-30 a.m., 12-30 p.m., and 5-0 p.m., and will arrive at the Victoria Terminus, Bombay, at 3-0 p.m., 4-30 p.m., 6-45 p.m., and 11 p.m., respectively.

Third.—The Down Mixed Train which now leaves Sholapur for Raichur at 7-5 p.m., will start instead at 6-50 p.m., and will arrive at Raichur at 6-45 on the following morning, as at present.

Fourth.—The Down Passenger Train from Dhond at 2-45 a.m. will leave at 2-55 a.m., but will reach Munmar at 10-45 a.m. as at present.

Fifth.—Some of the Local Trains now running between Bombay and Coorla, Tanna and Kalyan, will be slightly altered.

All other Trains over the Great Indian Peninsula, the Dhond and Munmar, the Bhopal, the Khamgaon, and the Amraoti (State) Railways will continue to run as at present.

2. For information as to the Trains by which Horses and Carriages will be conveyed, and for further particulars, see the published Time Table, dated the Fifteenth of June, 1888, exhibited at Stations.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, the Eighth of June, 1888.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 470 of 1885.

MANOCKJEE PALLONJEE SETNA, Bombay, Parsi, residing at house No. 86, situate in Tarwady, outside the Fort..................Plaintiff.

vs.

DWARKANATH GUNPUTRAO a minor by his guardian *ad litem*, PARWATIBAI, widow of GUNPUTRAO PURSHOTUM, residing in Thakurdwar Lane, in Bombay, and JUGGONNATH ROWJEE, Executor of the Will of PURSHOTUM PANDURUNGJEE, of Bombay, deceased, Hindoo, residing at Mahim..................Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above Suit and bearing date the Seventh day of May, One thousand Eight hundred and Eighty-seven, the following immoveable property will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION before G. H. FARRAN, Esq., the Acting Commissioner of this Honorable Court, at his office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the fourth day of July, One thousand Eight hundred and Eighty-eight, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff, Manockjee Pallonjee, and of the abovenamed Defendants, Dwarkanath Gunputrao, a minor and Juggonnath Rowjee, Executor of the Will of Purshotum Pandurungjee or any of them in all that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Thakordwar lane, without the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Bombay formerly in the occupation of the said Rookminibai, widow, and Gunpatrao Pursotum and their tenants, and now in the occupation of the said Parvatibai, widow, and Dwarkanath Gunpatrao and their tenants, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 39, and street Nos. 109, 111, 113 and 115, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 26 and new Survey No. 72, containing by admeasurement two hundred and sixty square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows' that is to say, on or towards the North by the said Thakordwar Lane, on or towards the South and East by the oart of Bachoobai, daughter of Janardan Abbajee, and on or towards the West by the house of the late Purshotum Pandurangjee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Mr. Khunderao Morojee, Attorney for the Plaintiff abovenamed, No. 41, Meadow Street, Fort,—Dated this 5th day of May, 1888.

G. H. FARRAN,
Acting Commissioner.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 357 of 1884.

FRAMJEE RUSTOMJEE BEHLEEPATELL, of Bombay, Parsee inhabitant, residing at Colbhat Road, without the Fort..................Plaintiff.

vs.

BAI SOONABAI, widow and administratrix of RUSTOMJEE BYRAMJEE BEHLEEPATELL, BYRAMJEE RUSTOMJEE BEHLEEPATELL, both residing at Colbhat Road, BHICAIJEE, wife of CAWASJEE ASPUNDIARJEE and the said COWASJEE ASPUNDIARJEE, both residing at Frere Road, and HEERABAI, wife of RUTTONJEE BOMONJEE SHROFF, residing at Byramjee Homejee Lane in Bombay, aforesaid..................Defendants.

PURSUANT to the order made in the above suit and bearing date the fourteenth day of April one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven, the following immoveable property will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION before G. H. FARRAN, Esq., the Acting Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the twenty-seventh day of June, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff, Framjee Rustomjee Behleepatell and of the abovenamed Defendants Bai Soonabai, widow of Rustomjee Byramjee Behleepatell, Byramjee Rustomjee Behleepatell, Bhicaijee, wife of Cowasjee Aspundiarjee, Cowasjee Aspundiarjee, and Heerabai, wife of Ruttonjee Bomanjee Shroff, or any of them in all that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house and premises standing thereon, situate, lying, and being at second Colbhat Lane, in the oart called or known by the name of Dussoowady, otherwise called Vanka Mohola, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and fifteen and seven eighteenth square yards or thereabouts in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 225, New No. 1,705, Old Survey No. 226, and New Survey No. 164, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under ward No. 3,203, and street No. 13, and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on or towards the north by the property of Fakirjee Ratanjee Mistri, on or towards the south by the property of Kavasjee Kursetjee Mistri, on or towards the east by the Vanka Mohla aforesaid, and on or towards the west by the bazar called Cheera Bazar, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Soonabai and her tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner, or at the office of Messrs. NANU and HORMUSJEE, Attorneys for the fifth Defendant abovenamed at No. 30, Medows Street, Fort.—Dated this 5th day of May, 1888.

G. H. FARRAN,
Acting Commissioner.

IN USE 100 YEARS.
SKIN DISEASES.

Are of two kinds : firstly, those which are only skin deep (which are not now to be considered) ; secondly, those which are caused by a bad state of the blood, and which attack various parts of the body in different ways. Skin diseases shows itself in the HEAD, sometimes in the form of Dandruff which no amount of brushing and combing will get rid of, and sometimes in the form of Scaly Eruptions. In the NECK, by an enlargement of the glands (commonly called Glandular Swellings), which if unchecked become very unsightly wounds. In the ARMPITS, and the inside of the ELBOWS, by an inflamed Roughness of the Skin, which is very painful when washed. In the HANDS, by deep Cracks or Fissures which, if healed for a few days, speedily open again, or by horny-looking patches. In the LEGS, by Hard, Shiny and Inflamed Swellings, or by wounds more or less deep. And on the BODY, in Red Scaly Patches, which as often as rubbed off, form again or in the discharge of a thin, watery fluid of a very disagreeable nature. In all these cases the treatment must be twofold, An Ointment is required to relieve Itching, and Medicine must be taken to change the state of the Blood, and render it pure.

Both these requirements are supplied by
Dr. Roberts' Celebrated Medicines,
The OINTMENT called
"THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND,"
And the
ALTERATIVE PILLS,
Called "PILULÆ ANTISCROFULÆ."

These Two Medicines have now stood the test of 100 years trial, having been introduced to the public in the latter part of the last century.

They may be obtained of all Chemists, or of the Proprietors
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Price 1s. 1½ d., 2s. 9d., 11s, and 22s. each. *Postage extra*.

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OF
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THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION
AND PRESENT POSITION
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MADEIRAS are fast regaining their old time popularity ! !
MADEIRAS being rich in fruit salts are known to be most digestible Wines ! !
MADEIRAS are recommended by the Faculty for therapeutic purposes ! !

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"VERY SUPERIOR." ....Rs. 20 0
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Full particulars, Prices, and Terms from
R. RAMCHANDRA AND CO., Apollo House, Fort, Bombay,
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

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WATERPROOF CLOTHING!!

A LARGE STOCK of the same to hand, of different qualities and all sizes, at moderate Rates.

MONSOON CLOTHING

In all best Woollen Goods for Shirts and Suits, made to Order in the latest Style and Fashion.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT

Of steel and air-tight trunks and boxes, just received from new makers, in new designs.

MILITARY AND VOLUNTEERS UNIFORMS

Made to the latest Regulations. All Laces and Braids on Stock for the same, and a good fit Guaranteed.

ALL NECESSARIES

Such as Hats, Helmets, Caps, Braces, Collars, Handkerchiefs, Scarfs, Ties in great variety to choose from.

WHO IS YOUR TAILOR

Is often the question when a good fitting garment is seen, and the answer is often

JOONAS TYEB & CO.,
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KAISER BREWERY.
BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).
THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.
First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
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In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.
Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen pints.

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GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES
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GLADE & CO., BOMBAY.
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
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Up-country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and discount to the Trade.

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Established under the auspices of Government A.D., 1808.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
Corner Church Gate Street, Fort.
JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS
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ARTICLES SUITABLE FOR PRESENTATION.

Silver Cigarette Cases ... .from Rs. 30 to Rs. 53
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Silver Snuff Boxes ... ...each „ 27
Silver Powder and Puff Boxes ... ... „ 36 to „ 51
Silver Match Boxes ... ...from „ 9 to „ 22
Silver Box with Comb ... ... „ 16
Silver Box with Finger Diary ... ... „ 16
Silver Whistle, Match Box, Pencil, Knife combined „ 36
Silver Fish Vinaigrettes ... ...each „ 35
Silver Mounted Figer Claw Stamp Boxes... ....each „ 13
Silver Match Box, Watch and Purse combined ... „ 100
Silver Muffineers, Salt Cellar's, Napkin Rings, Spirit Flasks, Photograph Frames, Mirrors, Card Baskets, Inkstands, Fruit Spoons, Minu Stands, Ash Trays, Call Bells, Salad Servers, Goblets, Cups, Claret Jugs, Cruet Frames, &c.

SILVER TROWELS.

For Laying Foundation Stones with Curved Ivory Handles fitted in handsome cases, Rs. 131, 149, 153, and 156 cash.

SILVER ADDRESS CASES

We keep two or three in stock, but they generally have to be made to order, priced, upwards, from Rs. 150. Bamboo's, Silver mounted, as address Cases, in various tasteful and emblematical styles, we supply at from, upwards, Rs. 100.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.

WATCH MANUFACTURERS
AND
WHOLESALE WATCH SUPPLIERS
OFFER NOW THE WHOLE STOCK OF THEIR
NON-KEYLESS WATCHES
REDUCTION OF 20 PER CENT.

N.B.—At a Meeting of the Directors of the above Company, on the 22nd March, it was resolved that the stock of their Key-winding Gold and Silver Watches should be offered to the Public at a reduction of 20 per cent. with the exception of their McCabe's Gold Watches, on which they allow 10 per cent. only.

This concession will, no doubt, induce intending Purchasers to obtain a good Watch at a very low price.

To Mofussil Constituents :—we shall be glad to send a few Watches to select from on being informed of the approximate value.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED
WATCH MANUFACTURERS, &c.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For list of Prices apply to

THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned :—

CHAMPAGNE.

	Per 1 doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Eugene Cliquot Extra ....Rs.	54 0	...
Ernest Irroy s Carte d'Or .... „	53 0	56 0
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry.......... „	52 0	Rs. 54 0
Heidsick's Dry Monopole .... „	60 0	„ 63 0

STILL HOCKS.
From J. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.
SUPPLIERS TO H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES

Laubenheimer..........Rs.	15 0	Rs. 18 0
Deidesheimer .... „	...	„ 19 0
Niersteiner.......... „	19 0	„ ...
Leibfrauenmilch .... „	21 0	„ 24 0
Steinwein .... „	21 0	„ ...
Hochheimer Berg.......... „	25 0	„ 28 0
Rudesheimer .... „	25 0	„ —
Marcobrunner .... „	28 0	„ 31 0
Schanisberger .... „	35 0	„ —

FRENCH WHITE WINES.
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Sauterne ....Rs.	20 0	...

PORT WINES.
From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.

Good Old Red Port ....Rs.	19 0	...
Fine .. „ .... „	22 0	—
Superior „ .... „	26 0	...
Most Superior Old Red Port .... „	30 0	—
Most Particular Reserved Old Port...... „	36 0	..
Extra Old Pale Invalid .... „	42 0	—

CLARETS.
From MESSRS. H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.

Chateau de Franda ....Rs.	13 0	Rs. 15 0
Medoc .... „	10 8	—
Les Canons.......... „	16 0	18 0
Chateau Grand Lebrun .... „	18 0	—
Chateau Leoville .... „	19 0	...
Chateau Le Roc St. Estephe .... „	21 0	—

From MUNZER & FILS.

Haut Canon .... „	15 0	—
Margaux Medoc .... „	17 0	—

From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Cru de Barreyre .... „	16 0	...

From J. ROEMER & SOHN, WIEN.

Hungarian Claret ....Rs.	15 0	—
Chateau Roemer .... „	14 0	—

From FRANZ SCARVASY.

Carlowitz ....Rs.	12 0	„ 14 0

From BRANDENBURG FRERES, BORDEAUX.

St. Julien, Star Label ....Rs.	.....	Rs. 14 0
„ Red Bar.......... „	12 0	„ 14 0
Chateau Larose .... „	20 0	„ 22 0

BRANDY.

H. Montroc's *** .... „	18 0	
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy......Rs.	21 0	
A. Doignon Fils & Co.......... „	24 0	
Cognac, Gold labels, Blue capsules „	30 0	
Vieux Cognac fine Champagne...... „	35 0	
Charles Lervoire, very old Brandy*** „	37 0	

BURGUNDY.
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Chambertin .... „	28 0	

WHISKY.

Thistle Blend Whisky *** ......Rs.	24 8	
„ „ * .... „	22 8	
Cairndhu Blend „ .... „	18 0	

BEER.

	Per doz.	Per doz. pts.
Bass & Co's. Light Bitter Ale by Stone & Son ....Rs.	6	4 6
Anton Dreher's Vienna Beer .... „	6 0	„ 4 0
Marburg's Pilsener Beer .... „	5 4	„ 3 4

ITALIAN WINES.

Vino Barbera .... „	14 0	..

SUNDRIES.

French Vermouth ....Rs.	15 0	—
Italian do. Finest .... „	18 0	..
Finest Kummel.......... „	30 0	...
Chartreuse, Yellow.......... „	63 0	..

Swiss Cheese in tins from lbs.29 to 31. Rs. 0 11 per lb.

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

		Rs.
Danish Butter, finest	per 1 lb. tin	1 0
Italian Butter, nest, extra quality.	½ lb. tin at	0 .
	1 do.	1 .
	2 do.	1 10

FROM BUSH, BARNEWITZ & Co., WOLFENBUTTEL.

	Large Tins	Small Tins
Asparagus..........Rs.	..	Rs. ...
Celery .... „	...	„ 0 10
French Beans .... „	...	..
Peas for Soup .... „	—	„ 0 10
Young Carrots .... „	—	„ 0 10
Spinage in Water.......... „	..	„ 0 10
Mushrooms .... „	...	„ 0 12
White Cabbage.......... „	...	„ 0 12
Small Sausages .... „	..	„ 1 6
Smoked Sausages .... „	..	„ 1 6

TERMS—

Net cash no discount.
No order for less than one original package of Wines, Beer, &c. (Provisions excepted) will be executed.
Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Interest charged at the rate of Nine per cent. per annum on all accounts, not paid monthly.

VOLKART BROTHERS
Marine Street.
Bombay, 17th May, 1888.

INSURANCES.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE LIFE AND MARINE
CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
FUNDS EXCEED—£1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous Rates.

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
4, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, Limited,

IS the FIRST PUBLIC COMPANY established in India to provide Security against Losses arising through dishonesty of persons holding situations of trust and to obviate the inconvenience and defects of Surety ship by Private Bondsmen.

The Security of this Association is now generally adopted for European and Native Officers under Government and Public Companies.

Friends and Relations are relieved of the fear of those pecuniary-losses to which persons are exposed who become responsible for the acts of others.

Moderate rates according to the nature of the Employment on the amount of security required.

Premiums periodically reduced.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Albert Building. Secretary.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labels thus :—

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.
ALSO MAKERS OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT :
TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER
AT THE
FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS
IN GUJARAT,
BEING
REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS
CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*,
WITH
Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1854, respectively.
Price, 1 Re.; postage, 1 Anna.
Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart-row.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Town Council, 3 p.m.
Marcks and Company, 4 p.m.

Vessels arrived.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Arabia (s), from Busreh ; and Landaura (s), Calcutta.

Vessels sailed.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Kaisar-i-Hind (s), for London and Brindisi ; and Adirondack (s), Karachi. To-day :—Knight Companion (s), for Antwerp ; Eastbourne (s), Trieste and Venice ; and Chelydra (s), Marseilles and London.

Notice.—The mails for Persian Gulf (except Gwadur, Jask and Muscat) close at Kurrachee to-morrow, at 10-30 a.m.

Postal Notice.—Mails for Colombo, Hongkong, Singapore, and Penang, per extra s. s. Medusa, will be closed at the General Post office to-day, at 10 a.m.

Lost Currency Note.—Soonderjee Jugjeevun Shroff, living at Sootar Chawl, reported to the police that his moonim dropped a currency note for Rs. 1,000, on Monday evening last, somewhere between his residence and the Jumma Musjid.

The Baronet C. C. *vs.* the Great Western C. C.—A cricket-match was played on Sunday between the "Baronet" and Great Western Cricket Clubs, in which the former won by 50 runs, scoring 77, and the latter, 27. Gagrat scored 25. Messrs. N. K. Bharucha and D. B. Tapia bowled remarkably well.

A Pick-Pocket.—Rama Vithoo was placed before Mr. Crawley-Boevey, yesterday, on a charge of robbing a Goanese cook of a purse containing Rs. 2. The cook had gone to the Adumji Peerbhoy Market in Dhobie Talao for the purpose of making some purchases, and while he was standing in front of a stall talking to a friend, he missed his purse. Seeing the prisoner near him, he seized him. But he managed to run away, throwing the purse on the ground. He was subsequently arrested by a police sepoy. The accused pleaded not guilty, but the charge being proved against him, he was sentenced to receive twenty stripes.

Murderous Assault on a Wife.—Ganno Vittoo was placed yesterday, before Mr. Hamilton, on a charge of culpable homicide not amounting to murder. Mr. Little, Government Solicitor, appeared for the prosecution. The prisoner is a labourer who married a girl, named Savitri, some nine years ago. There were frequent quarrels between the husband and wife, the former complaining that his wife did not prepare his meals properly. Some time ago, he proposed to take her with him to his native country, but she refused to go. On the 3rd instant, there was another quarrel between them, and he struck the woman two blows on the head with a piece of firewood, fracturing her skull. She was removed to the Sir J. J. Hospital, where she died on the following morning. After recording evidence, the magistrate formally committed the accused to the next Criminal Sessions.

"Il Libro Dell' Amore."—Signor M. A. Canini, of Campo San Fantino, Venice, has just published the second and third volumes of the *edition de luxe* of his "Libro Dell' Amore," an extensive and elegantly printed collection of the love songs of all nations, rendered into the Italian. In the collection of his poems Signor Canini has been assisted by Pundit K. Raghunathji, whose services are thus referred to :—"The learned pundit, Mr. K. Raghunathji, who last year sent me many songs from the Marathi language, sent me also, this year, English versions of no less than fifty songs from the Hindustani and Marathi, some of which appear in this volume. The abovementioned gentleman, who is endowed with really marvellous capacity and demonstrates an extraordinary activity and courtesy, undertook several journeys expressly for the purpose of collecting the aforesaid songs, and, withal, offers continuing to afford me his valuable aid. All the Marathi songs contained in this volume have been forwarded me by this courteous gentleman.

Dacoity, Hurt, and Rioting in the Bhor State.—The Magistrate at Shirval has committed twelve persons to the Hoozur Court of the State for the above offences. The case will come on for hearing before Rao Saheb Krishnajee Balal Phatak, Karbhari, to-day. Mr. Bapurao Natekar, of the Poona bar, has been instructed to conduct the prosecution. The accused are defended by the Bhor State pleaders. The circumstances of the case are these. The Inamdar of the village of Mahori sold some forest lands to a certain person, the villagers claimed the forest in question as their own, and feeling themselves aggrieved at the action of the Inamdar, they in a body attacked, maltreated, and robbed the contractor who purchased the forests, and hence the case. The alleged stolen property has not been recovered.—*Deccan Herald.*

Rajkote Water-Supply.—To supply the want of water in the Civil Station the authorities have proposed to bring water from the Lalpari river, which is a couple of miles from here.—*Kathiawar Times.*

Dispute about Kumar Samatsingji's Giras.—The late Thakore Saheb of Palitana had during his life-time left two villages *giras* as legacy to his younger son Kumar Samatsingji. Against this the present Thakore Saheb having raised objection the Government of Bombay had permitted him long ago to file a Political suit in the court of the Judicial Assistant Political Agent, Kathiawar. The Thakore Saheb not having done so yet, the Government have asked him, under the terms of the former order, to file the suit within the 15th proximo.—*Ibid.*

Sad Death by Drowning.—On Saturday last two young Parsee lads, aged 17, died by drowning in a pool in the stone-quarry just behind the Jubilee Museum Hall, which is being constructed. It appears that a few days ago some Parsee boys had been in the habit of bathing in the pool in the quarry, and five boys, named, Sorabji, Furdoonji, Naorozji, Rastomji, and Ruttanshaw went to bathe together. The first two went in deep water and the other three stood a little further in knee-deep water. Sorabji, it is said, knew a little of swimming, but Furdoonji did not. The former's foot having got stuck in a hollow, the latter tried to keep him up, but could not, and both sank together. The three boys seeing that both of them were drowned raised an alarm. Mr. Tarkhad, the Acting Principal of the Rajkumar College, Govind Vagree, and other workpeople immediately went to the spot. The Vagree and others fished out the bodies, and Mr. Tarkhad, Dr. Moyer, and other gentlemen tried their best to save the lives of the boys, but all to no purpose.—*Ibid.*

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 11th June, 1888.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·583
Temperature of the Air	84·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79·7
Dew Point	78·1
Relative humidity of Air	·821
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	6·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	87·4
Minimum do. do (read at 8 a.m.)	80·7
General Directions of Wind.*	SW, SSW, SSE, S, SSW, SSE, SE.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	414
Fall of Rain	0·00
Total for during month	3·55
" " year	5·52
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 12th	0·00

* From midnight to midnight.

Floriline!—For the Teeth and Breath—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops, decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whitenes, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, of Farringdon-road, London.

MUCCADUMS TO EUROPEAN FIRMS.

A suit brought by Khimjee Dyal and other Hindoos trading at Bombay as muccadums, under the name of Khimjee Govindjee and Company, against Alfred Toussaint and Gustav Boutillier, European merchants, trading under the name of Toussaint and Boutillier, was heard before the Hon. Mr. Justice Scott at the High Court yesterday. The plaintiffs sought to recover Rs. 4,000 with interest at 5 per cent. per annum from the 31st May, 1886, and the costs of the suit. Mr. Starling and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Macfarlane, Edgelow, and Hemming, appeared for the plaintiffs ; and the Hon. Mr. Latham and Mr Russell, instructed by Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere and Nicholson, appeared for the defendants.

The plaintiffs stated that, by an agreement, dated the 12th January, 1886, they agreed to act as muccadums to the defendants under certain terms and conditions. By the agreement the plaintiffs were, under certain circumstances, to be liable to the defendants for short weights of goods shipped to Europe. Plaintiffs did considerable work under the agreement, and on the 31st May, 1886, deposited with the defendants a sum of Rs. 4,000, to be retained by them to meet claims of short weights against shipments, and to be returned in whole or in part if there were no claims for which the plaintiffs were liable, or if such claims did not amount to Rs. 4,000. Plaintiffs ceased working for defendants on the 31st May, 1886, on which day they handed over to the latter all the goods that were in their possession as muccadums. On the 12th October following, the defendants for the first time made a claim against the plaintiffs of Rs. 5,741-9-3 in respect of shorts weights, and claiming to appropriate the Rs. 4,000 deposit, asked for a cheque for the balance. Plaintiffs in reply denied all liability in respect of the alleged claim, and enquired in what way the alleged deficit in weight was ascertained. The defendants made no answer except by again demanding payment on the 3rd November, 1886. Plaintiffs again wrote, pointing out that no information had been given, and that no conclusion as to the deficits could be arrived at without examining the accounts of goods handed over by them to the defendants and of goods purchased, and asking for an inspection of the accounts. Defendants, by their letter of 8th November, 1886, practically refused all inspection. Plaintiffs said there were no claims for short weights, for which they were liable in any way under the agreement, and they charged that those put forward by the defendants were not put forward *bona fide*, but in order that the defendants might, if possible, retain the sum of Rs. 4,000 in their possession.

The defendants' case was this. They denied that the plaintiffs were entitled to the sum claimed. Plaintiffs acted as defendants' muccadums from 1st December, 1885, to 31st May, 1886, under an agreement, the twelfth clause of which provided that the plaintiffs should guarantee that, after the wheat and seeds had been cleaned, the loss in weight up to shipment in Bombay should not exceed the various percentages applicable to the various classes of wheat and seeds, and that any letter received by the defendants stating that the foreign matter in Europe in any of the defendants' shipments had exceeded such percentages, and purporting to be signed by the defendants' firm or any of their agents or consignees, should be conclusive evidence against the plaintiffs of the fact and amount of such percentage ; that the plaintiffs should pay to the defendants the amount of any loss caused by any excess of foreign matter in the wheat and seeds as stated in such letter without further proof ; and also that the accounts between the parties for loss or wastage in Bombay or Europe should be made and settled independently one of the other. Clause 15 of the agreement provided that, should the loss in weight of any article or package in transit from Bombay to Europe or elsewhere exceed half per cent., the plaintiffs should make good such loss to the defendants, and any letter purporting to be signed by the defendants' firm should be conclusive evidence against the plaintiffs of the fact and amount of such loss in any court of law ; and further the plaintiffs were to pay for such loss as stated in such letter without further proof. The accounts of such loss were to be made up separately for each steamer, and the defendants were to produce letters from home certifying short weights and refractions within three months from the date of the arrival of the steamer. The plaintiffs ceased to work as the defendants' muccadums on the 31st May, 1886, when they handed over the balance of defendants' goods as well as Rs. 4,000, to be retained by the defendants in respect of any losses on account of short weights and other deficiencies. Plaintiffs, it appeared, also undertook to make good any further losses in respect of such deficiencies. On arrival of the various consignments at the ports of discharge, considerable losses on account of short weights in excess of the percentages provided in the agreement, and on account of the admixture of foreign matter and rubbish therein in excess of such percentages, were disclosed to the extent of Rs. 5,597-3-10. Numerous letters and deficiency notes were received from Europe setting forth the amounts of such losses and deficiencies, which, it was contended, were conclusive proofs thereof and were binding upon the plaintiffs under the terms of the agreement. All the letters and deficiency notes were inspected by the plaintiff Khimjee Dyal shortly after they arrived in Bombay. He attended the defendants' office almost daily and knew of the claims after they had been made by the home firm or defendants' agents in Europe. On the 12th October, 1887, defendants filed a suit in the Small Causes Court in Bombay to recover from plaintiffs Rs. 1,597-3-10, the difference between the amount deposited by plaintiffs and the amount of loss actually sustained by defendants ; but as the plaintiffs had, unknown to the defendants, filed their suit in the High Court, defendants consented to their suit being adjourned till after the disposal of the present suit. Defendants submitted that they were entitled to the amount of deposit, and that the plaintiffs' suit should be dismissed with costs. They claimed to be further entitled to a decree in their favour for Rs. 1,597-3-10 with the costs of the suit.

Witnesses were called for the plaintiffs, but their evidence had not concluded at the rising of the court.

ALLEGED THEFT OF COAL BELONGING TO THE BOMBAY GAS COMPANY.

Yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. P. Ryan, Ramji Hurriba, Canoo Sugnaji, and Hurry Anandjee, were brought up on remand and charged with theft and abetment of theft of a quantity of the Bombay Gas Company's coal lying at the Frere Bunder. Mr. Brown, of Messrs. Hore, Conroy, and Brown, appeared on behalf of the Gas Company, Mr Davur on behalf of the three accused, and Mr. Payne, of Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, appeared to watch the case on behalf of Bhugwandas Jaikissondas, a dealer in coals, who was summoned as a witness for the prosecution.

Gopal Luximon, a cart-driver, was recalled and re-examined. He said Lulloo Buldew was the boy who was the writer of the chit that was given to him.

Three other cart-drivers also testified to having received chits from Lulloo Buldew when they conveyed coals from Frere Bunder to a mill at Girgaum.

Vussonjee Jairam, a dealer in coal, said that Bhugwundas Jaikissondas purchased coals from Runchoredas Purshotumdas through him. Cross-examined by Mr. Davur : A large quantity of coal is landed at Frere Bunder by coal merchants. About the 15th of May there was a large quantity of coal at Frere Bunder. Ghatee contractors are given contracts for the landing and delivery of these coals. At times mistakes occur in delivery, and they are rectified. Re-examined by Mr. Brown : Mistakes are made by getting wrong chits. Before the carts are loaded arrangements are made with the cart-driver as to the fare which each cart driver is to receive.

Runchoredas Purshotumdas, a speculator in Government promissory notes and shares, said : This contract which I produce was given to me by Vussonjee. He never owned the coals referred to in this contract, and never delivered any coal either. He had no dealings in coal whatever. He knew nothing about the two Port Trust receipts now shown to him. He had a quarrel with Vussonjee for making use of his name about twenty or thirty days ago.

Vussonjee Jairam, recalled and re-examined, said : The last witness was nominally a party to this contract. The coals were sold by Framjee Merwanjee. The contract was made with Munguldass ; and Runchoredas did not make or lose anything over the transaction. Framjee Merwanjee was the owner of the coals per s. s. Vermouth Hall, and he (witness) made a contract between Merwanjee and Mugunlall for the purchase of fifty tons out of the cargo in the name of Runchoredas at the rate of Rs. 20-2-0 per ton. Some speculative business was going on at the time, and Dadabhoy, who was at the bottom of it, would not sell to sundry dealers, as Runchoredas's name was attached to the contract.—Cross-examined by Mr. Davur : Framjee would not have sold the coals to Mugunlal.

Mr. Brown at this stage applied for a further adjournment of the case, as the police detectives' inquiries into the matter are not yet complete, and he also applied for a summons to issue against Lulloo Buldew.

The Magistrate granted the application, and adjourned the further bearing of the case to Tuesday next, the the 19th instant.

THE PROGRESS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Continuing our quotations from the Railway Administration Report, we give the following particulars regarding work upon the Bengal-Nagpur line :—

The Bengal-Nagpur Railway Company was constituted in March 1887, and on May 9th formally took over charge of the existing Nagpur-Chhattisgarh metre gauge line. Generally speaking, construction work has now been commenced over the whole system with the exception of one district on the branch line.

One condition of the Company's contract is that the open line section should be converted to the 5' 6" gauge. The arrangements for putting this in hand were begun immediately after the transfer, and the present condition of the conversion work is about 120 miles of new permanent-way laid, most of the earthwork, finished, a good supply of ballast collected and the masonry of all the bridges to be rebuilt well in hand. All the broad gauge girders have been delivered, and are being put together and erected as the masonry of the bridges is completed. The line from Nagpur to Raj-Nandgaon is still running as a narrow gauge railway ; the broad gauge steel sleepers admitting of four rails being laid at the same time, the old metre gauge rails are used to run the metre gauge traffic on, and the broad gauge rails are laid ready for broad gauge vehicles when the time for changing arrives. The actual changing of the gauge will not take place till after next rains (October 1888), when it is anticipated the conversion will be done in one day.

In addition to the work on conversion, construction work between Raj-Nandgaon and Asansol was begun on the following dates :—

Raj-Nandgaon to Raipur,	42 miles,	June 1887
Raipur to Bilaspur	67 "	Sept. "
Bilaspur to Raigarh,	76 "	Nov. "
Raigarh to Chakardarpur	171½ "	Nov. 1887—Svy. Mar. 1888—Ctn.
Chakardarpur to Raghonathpur.	95½ "	Oct. 1887
Raghonathpur to Asansol,	24 "	March 1888.

Most of the work has been done on this section, and bridges and culverts are well advanced. The only obstacle to opening this section by July 1888 will be the bridge over the Seonath, 7 spans of 150 feet. Owing to floods, work on the foundations could not be begun before the middle of November; some of the piers are finished and the iron work is mostly in hand now. Up to date rails have been laid 25 miles from Raj-Nandgaon towards Raipur.

Earthwork nearly complete and masonry works well in hand; all the bridges and culverts will be finished by next rains. The largest bridge is the second Seonath 14 spans of 150 feet. All the foundations are in, and the masonry of the whole bridge will be three-fourths completed this season. An endeavour will be made to lay the rails to Bilaspur this season.

Towards the end of 1887 the question of the point of junction between the Bengal-Nagpur Railway and the East Indian was again considered. Sitarampur was originally decided upon as the point of junction with the East Indian Railway, but the inconvenience of railway working, and the possibilty of complications arising with the Colliery owners over whose land the old alignment ran, made it advisable to examine a different route, and, after an exhaustive discussiont it was eventually decided that Asansol was the mosa suitable junction. The necessary land is in course of being acquired and other work commenced which had been deferred pending a settlement of this question.

The two sections on which works have been commenced on the Katni-Bilaspur branch line are :—

1. Umaria to Sohagpur, in November 1887.
2. Pendra Ghat to Bilaspur—Construction commenced in February 1888, between Umaria and Sohagpur good deal of earth work has been done and stone collected at bridge sites.

Work on the Pendra Bilaspur section has been chiefly in survey to endeavour to improve the alignment of the Pendra Ghat. Actual construction work was commenced in February, and is now in progress.

THE INDIAN MIDLAND LINE.

Colonel Conway-Gordon writes as follows regarding this railway :—

The length of line sanctioned is 606 miles, no addition having been made during the year. The section from Chaunrah to Jhansi, 95 miles, was opened to traffic on 1st February 1888, the bridge over the Jumna at Kalpi having been finished in November 1887. The station works and ballasting are approaching completion.

On the Main Line, Jhansi to Lalitpur, the earthwork in cuttings and embankments is finished. The masonry of the Betwa Bridge, 9 spans of 45 feet girders, was commenced at the end of 1885, and is completed ; and the erection of the girders is in hand. The masonry of all other bridges is completed, and all girders have been erected and the rails laid from Jhansi to the Betwa, 25½ miles. All the bottom ballast has been collected, and it has been spread on the line from Jhansi to Tal Behat.

From Lalitpur to Basoda the earthwork in cuttings and embankments is finished, except in the rock cutting north of the Narain river and the approaches to the Narain bridge. The Keotan bridge, 5 spans of 100 feet girders, is finished. The masonry of the Benna and Narain bridges, each of 4 spans of 150 feet girders, is nearly finished, as well as that of all remaining bridges. About 22 miles of bottom ballast is collected, but little of it is yet spread. The rails are laid to the 80th mile from Bhopal. Work has been commenced at some of the stations.

From Basoda to Bhopal the earthwork in cuttings and embankments is practically finished. The Betwa bridge, 4 spans of 100 feet and 5 of 75 feet girders, is finished. The masonry of the Newan bridge, 8 spans of 60 feet girders, is three-fourths finished, and 4 spans of the girders are ready for lifting. All other bridges except five are completed. All ballast from Bhopal to Bilsa is collected and partly spread. The ballast from Bhilsa to Basoda is being brought in. The permanent-way has been laid throughout the Division. All the works including the fencing are practically complete from Bhopal to Bhilsa. The station buildings at Golabgunj and Basoda are well advanced.

On the Jhansi to Gwalior Branch, about 85 per cent. of the total quantity of earthwork in banks and cuttings has been finished, and it is probable that the heavy rock cutting in the Antri Pass will be completed before the rains. The minor bridges are mostly finished or ready for their girders which are at site. Of the major bridges, the Sind river bridge, 9 spans of 100 feet, is the least advanced ; pier No 4 being only just founded and No. 3 not yet commenced. The other piers and abutments are, however, either in progress or finished. The girders are in position at the Pahooj river, 7 pans of 40 feet. And at the Angori river, 6 pans of 40 feet. At most of the other major bridges, the masonry is completed. Three-quarters of the ballast required has been collected. The stations and buildings are in hand, and will probably be ready before the rails can be laid through.

A provisional sanction of Rs. 40,00,000 for this Branch to Saugor was accorded by the Government of India in 1887. The works on this Division were let on contract to Messrs Glover and Company on the 18th August 1887. About 280 lakhs cubic feet of earthwork are executed, nearly all the bridges and culverts have been commenced, and masonry in most of them is well advanced. The masonry of the Dassan bridge, 4 spans of 100 feet girders, is about three-fourths done. Ballast is being collected. Saugor Station and the two miles of line approaching it still await the decision as to the site for the station, this question, having hitherto presented considerable difficulties.

In the Jhansi Station Division the up and down passenger platforms are finished. The rails are laid, except on the Gwalior branch. As a temporary arrangement a block of staff quarters is used as booking and telegraph offices, and another furnishes waiting rooms for upper class passengers. A temporary waiting shed is in progress. Of Staff quarters 5 blocks for officers are finished and 3 in hand, 6 blocks for guards and 12 for drivers are finished, and 6 others are so far advanced as to be habitable. The Pahooj Reservoir works are in a very forward state. The engine, pumps and pipes have been received. Sufficient temporary watering arrangements are in use.

The examination of the original alignment of the branch from Etawa to Saugor has resulted in considerable improvement being effected especially at the Bunhat incline. The detailed estimates are now almost complete.

A Rangoon telegram says that the shipping clerk of the Flotilla Company has been brought up for signing unstamped shipping orders. Mr. Moylan appeared for the accused and pleaded guilty. The Public Prosecutor wished to call evidence to prove that the practice of issuing unstamped shipping orders was common. The Court inflicted a fine of Rs. 10. Several more prosecutions for breaches of the Stamp Act will probably be instituted, as the revenue has lost enormous sums—probably lakhs—by the remissness of the authorities in enforcing the Act.

TO THE DEAF.

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BENGAL MILITARY BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1888-89.

GRANT II.

The amount of Estimate of this grant for 1888-89 is Rs. 10,06,010 against Rs. 10,03,830 the previous year. The actuals in this grant follow the estimate more closely than perhaps any other grant, owing to its being composed almost entirely of fixed salaries. It consists of the personal staffs of the Governor-Generals, the Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal, North-West Provinces and the Punjab, and army accounts. The following further particulars are given :—

The Viceroy's personal staff of 6 officers costs the country Rs. 66,920 per annum ; Bengal and Punjab Rs. 7,500 each ; and North-West Provinces Rs. 10,690. Why the aide-de-camp to the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces should receive Rs. 3,190 per annum more than the aides-de-camp to the Lieutenant-Governors of the Punjab and Bengal is one of those things that the outside public cannot understand.

The Military Accounts Department, Bengal, costs the country 9¼ lakhs. This is mainly caused by the large salaries paid to military officers for performing civil duties which could be shorn of the military portion of the salaries to the advantage of the State, and without sacrificing efficiency.

In the circle pay offices the salaries and contigent bills of staff and non-regimental officers and pay of establishments is disbursed, much of the work done having to be again performed in the Examiners' offices. As pointed out in these columns, two years ago, the whole of the cost, Rs. 1,44,730, might be saved by their abolition, and the payment of staff and non-regimental officers and establishments from civil treasuries.

Considerable saving would result by abolishing the appointment of Medical Examiner, who is a high paid official without any work—certainly none requiring services of an M.D.—and by making one medical office for all India instead of having three as now. A further and great saving would result from having only one clothing Examiner's office instead of three, and a still greater saving would result by the abolition of the accounts branch offices in Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, and placing them all under the Account-General, Military Department, where they ought to be.

GRANT III.

Regimental pay, allowances and charges is the largest grant in the Estimate, costing Rs. 4,45,29,600 exclusive of the following sums, which are exhibited in the Civil Estimates, "Tributes and Contributions," and credited to the general revenues of the country :—Total Rs. 5,71,879.

The Maharaja Holkar used to contribute Rs. 1,92,049 for the Malwa Bhil Corps, but this sum has been capitalised and swallowed up in the Civil Estimates. The following figures give the numbers, of officers and men of the European and Native Armies, by arms of the Service, and their respective cost for maintenance :—

European Army.

Establishment, (excluding native artificers and followers).		Rs. Cost
7,234 Artillery	...	4,950,000
3,786 Cavalry	...	2,558,273
198 Engineers	...	54,555
34,454 Infantry	...	13,834,985
11 Veterans	...	29,872
495 Staff Corps	...	232,648
15 General List Cavalry	...	27,761
85 General List Infantry	...	97,210
20 General officers unemployed	.	50,024
— Colonel's allowances	...	89,549
Total	...	21,924,884

Native Army.

3,071 Artillery	...	380,000
122 Govr-Genl's Body-guard	...	57,624
16,678 Cavalry	...	8,560,696
1,441 Sappers and Miners	...	445,541
62,750 Infantry	...	12,332,354
Total Rs.		21.776,215.

The provision of only Rs. 65,000 to meet the charges for marching batta is totally inadequate, the actuals in 1886-87 having amounted to Rs. 184,377. Postage charges are laid down at Rs. 15,000 for the Native Army and Rs. 27,000 for the European Army, both of these figures being very much under the actual cost. It is noticed that there is no provision for the sending of telegrams unless the cost is hidden from view under "incidental expenses."

It is observed that although the pay of prisoners is to remain undrawn, there is an increase in this grant over last year's estimate of Rs. 14,23,810.

GRANT IV.

Commissariat supplies show an increase of two lakhs of rupees in the cost of provision for Europeans; an increase of Rs. 1,87,000 for the purchase of special forage for field service—a transaction which can only be viewed in the light of an experiment. Malt liquor costs an additional four lakhs, and provision is made for Rs. 73,000 for the purchase of rum. Compensation for dearness of provisions for natives reaches six lakhs, being an increase of 1½ lakhs; but even this figure is inadequate, as the cost of articles of food composing the native ration are everywhere on the increase. This compensation grant is one for the careful consideration of Government, as it is doubtful whether the grant as originally intended is carefully applied in the present day, the yearly payment being annually on the increase. As the Commissariat Department does not cater for these supplies, it appears out of place to enter the amount under Grant 4, and it might be placed to Grant 3 or under 14, "compensation," as in Madras and Bombay. Hire of transport is estimated to cost Rs. 5,00,000, the same as provided last year ; but the actuals of 1886-87 came to over seven lakhs, and as many regiments in Burma will be realized this year by others from Bengal an underestimate of this service appears to have been made.

The feed of horses has been set down at Rs. 75,000 more than last year, although the order for purchasing remounts has been curtailed ; the feed of bullocks at Rs. 7,000 more ; and the feed of mules at Rs. 81,000 more, or Rs. 51,000 in excess of the actuals of 1886-87. The cause of this large increase is not apparent, asno orders have been issued for increasing the number of mules. There is an increase of Rs. 10,000 in the freight charges of stores from England, but the sum of Rs. 20,000 provided for this purpose appears to be inadeqnate: Implements and godown furniture charges have been increased by Rs. 40,000, and Rs. 10,000 have been added to regimental equipment ; but incidental expenses have been cut down Rs. 70,000 less than last year, provision being made for Rs. 1,30,000 only, although the actuals of 1886-87 exceeded Rs. 2,04,000.

BENGAL.

A Family of Forgers.—At Calcutta on Thursday Jodoonath Chatterjee, Kristo Chunder Chatterjee, Sorendro Nath Chatterjee, and Jogendro Nath Chatterjee were charged with being in possession of forged notes, with aiding and abetting one Mohendro Nath Chatterjee, who had absconded, in making forged notes, and also with uttering forged notes. Mr. Hume, Government Solicitor, appeared to prosecute, and Baboo Kanye Lall Mookorjee for the accused, who are all related to each other, two of them being the brothers of Mohendro Nath, and the other two his sons. The facts of the case were that one Daroo Peshwari, on the 4th instant, went to a *poddar* in Machooa Bazar with six currency notes of Rs. 10 each for change. The *poddar* detected them to be forgeries, and informed Daroor of the same. Their conversation was heard by a Detective Police Officer, with the result that Daroo was arrested, and stated that he had received the notes from one Modoosoodun Dey, who in his turn had got the notes from one Shah Jewan Khan, who had got them from Nusseeb Khan, a Cabuli dealer in shawls, Superintendents Lamb and Maillard, of the Detective Department, and Inspector Kisto Chunder Bannerjee were deputed to take up the enquiry, and they traced the last named man, Nusseeb Khan. This man had sold some shawls to one Mohendro Nath Chatterjee, residing at Puttooatollah, in the northern division of the town, and had received receipts for the amount due to him for the purchases made. A few days ago Nusseeb Khan went to Mohendro for his money, and was paid Rs. 230 on one receipt in 23 notes of Rs. 10 each, all of which were forged. The police, after recovering seventeen of these notes, obtained a search-warrant, and went to the house of Mohendro Nath, who, seeing them coming, made his escape, after having blown out the lights and shut the doors of his house. The police forced the main door open, and found the four accused, who are now before the Court. They were arrested, and in the search that was made, the police found in different parts of the house several instruments for making forged notes, such as presses, &c., and also boxes containing parchment, and a particular kind of paper cut in form for notes besides some 400 forged notes.—*Indian Daily News.*

MADRAS.

The Pondicherry Scandal.—M. Legay has been fined two francs for the assault on M. Duchamp and the latter fined two hundred francs for using insulting and threatening language. M. Duchamp, junior, was fined fifty francs for assaulting M. Legay. The assaulted Deputy Governor has been transferred on promotion to Mahe as Chef de Service. The pay is better, but few would care to make the change on their own account. The dirty little fishing village of Mahe is not a nice place, and society is neither select nor numerous ; and besides just now the Moplahs and Theers are in revolt against the Government.

A Case of "Running Amuck."—At Secunderabad on 9th June a shocking tragedy occurred in the lines of the 3rd Madras Cavalry. At about 8 o'clock a Mohamedan sepoy of only eighteen months service, who was confined in the guard-room, made his escape and managed to get possession of a carbine and ten rounds of ball ammunition. Thus provided he proceeded to the lines and shot dead Subadar Ali Khan of his regiment, against whom he is stated to have had a grudge. He then ran off and, meeting some unoffending wayfarers, fired at but luckily missed them. A few paces further on he came across a naique of the regiment and shot him dead ; and then he disappeared in the darkness and has not yet been caught, though several parties of mounted men have been scouring the country in search of him. He is believed to have taken refuge in Hyderabad city ; and if this be so that terror of evil-doers Nawab Afzur Jung, C. S. I, the City Kotwal, may be relied upon to ferret him out.

N.-W. PROVINCES, OUDH AND PUNJAB.

Head Constables in Trouble.—Two head constables attached to the Cholapur thana, in the district of Benares, are awaiting their trial for extorting a sum of Rs. 50 during the investigation of a cognizable offence. The complainant states that while the police officers were enquiring into a case of receiving stolen cattle, they demanded Rs. 200 from him. Being unable to comply with this demand, the policemen consented to accept Rs. 50, which he gave, and in consideration he was not *challaned*. The case is *sub-judice*. Two head constables of Bhaironath thana, in the Benares district, are being prosecuted for taking ornaments, valued at Rs. 28, from the body of a female they found floating in the river.—*Morning Post.*

Curious Bigamy Case.—A rather curious case of bigamy is before Mr. C. W. Hope, Joint Magistrate, Benares. The complainant states that when he went to claim his wife from his father-in-law, he was informed that the girl had died some months ago. On enquiry, he says, he found the information to be false, and that the father-in-law had re-married complainant's wife to the adopted son of a wealthy and titled zemindar, who has a yearly income of a lakh of rupees. The case seems to be enveloped in mystery, but is capable of being explained. Tuesday has been fixed for the hearing.—*Ibid.*

Attack on the Mail near Saharanpur.—At midnight, on the 5th instant, about twenty Punjabis between Dehra Dun and Saharanpur, attempted to seize the mail bag. The coachman bravely stuck to it, however, and to the rascal who was walking off with it, though he was unmercifully handled by the rest of the gang. The one passenger jumped down to the rescue of the coachman, and had not proceeded ten steps when a blow from a stick on his back made him conscious of the danger he was in. He ran back to the mail cart, and managed to extricate a revolver that he most fortunately had with him, and to which he probably owed his life, for as soon as he fired a shot towards the robbers, the entire gang decamped. The coachman, however, would not let go the man who had the bag, and with the assistance of the gentleman he was soon secured. But before the mail cart could be got in motion, the gang one by one surrounded it with folded hands, beseeching compassion and clemency on behalf of the captive. On seeing the revolver pointed towards them they bolted, not having the pluck to rescue their comrade. The cart arrived at Saharunpur whilst the train was slowly sliding away, and the coachman, much to his credit, rushed on the siding and sent the bag rolling into the train. The culprit was made over to the police.—*Ibid.*

The Story of a Caster.—A somewhat daring case of horse-lifting occurred a few nights ago at Lahore on the premises of Messrs. Robson and Co. A young assistant had recently purchased a caster from the Sultan Serai, and considered he had secured a bargain. But he was envied his purchase, and not many days after the horse was taken away, and nobody could tell by whom. The syce, however, who had been left in charge, undertook to obtain a clue, and shortly after asked the owner to follow up some hoof-prints he had discovered on the canal banks adjacent. These were followed up for that night and the following day by the owner and two policemen. After going some distance they came upon a man reclining on the canal banks, and the identical caster grazing leisurely a few paces off. The individual, a Pathan, spying the familiar police uniform, took to his heels, while the happy owner pursued his animal in preference to the thief ; and this mistaken course seems to have been adopted by the police, for the Pathan is at large still. The horse outstripped his friends, but luckily his footsteps led him to familiar haunts, the R. A. Lines, where the party came upon and claimed him. But here an obstacle presented itself. They were told the animal had done considerable damage, for which Rs. 15 was claimed by an inexorable non-commissioned officer. This the owner declined to pay. Eventually the animal, who certainly deserved better treatment in consideration of his past services to the State, was delegated to the cantonment pound, where his happy owner once more secured possession by paying a nominal fee.—*Pioneer.*

DAILY EXPORTS.—June 12.

For Liverpool.

Clan Sinclair s—200 bales cotton fly, P Heerji.
Merton Hall s—115 cwts coir yarn, D Gordhundas.
Eden Hall s—7 cases condiments, M Poonjiaji and Sons.
Regal s—155 bales cotton, D Sassoon and Co ; 13 tons linseed cakes, T H Moore and Co ; 10,000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co ; 31,500 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros ; 434 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co.

For London.

K Hind s—4 cases gold and silver coins (Rs. 86,800, G Madowrao.
Victoria s—160 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co ; 110 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co ; 55 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co ; 60 cwts buffalo horns, W Gangji ; 29 cwts fishmaws, D Peerbhai ; 125 cwts gum, E Peerdina ; 73 cwts gum, R Poonja ; 53 bales cotton, Robertson and Co.

For Antwerp.

Oxford s—120 cwts wheat, D Sala ; 4,000 cwts wheat, D Sassoon and Co

For Dunkirk.

Dunedin s—2,000 cwts rapeseed, G Motee and Co ; 4,002 cwts rapeseed, A Blascheck and Co ; 800 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros ; 1,585 cwts, rapeseed and 1,539 cwts poppyseed, E D Sassoon and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Finlay, Muir and Co.

For Havre.

Principia s—2,000 cwts wheat, D Sassoon and Co.
Cedar Branch s—1,592 cwts wheat, D Sassoon and Co 400 cwts buffalo horns, G Lockhart and Co ; 4,000 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co.

For Marseilles.

Merton Hall s—450 cwts poppyseed, 750 cwts groundnuts, Lang Moir and Co.
Eden Hall s—2,000 cwts poppyseed, Punnett and Co.
Chelydra s—300 cwts groundnuts, Lang Moir and Co.

For Barcelona.

Singapore s—200 bales cotton, F Masotty and Co.

For Naples.

Singapore s—1,000 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

For Genoa.

Dragoman s—900 cwts wheat, Volkart Bros ; 1,113 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

For Trieste.

Eastbourne s—110 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co ; 420 bales cotton, Glade and Co ; 220 bales cotton, Volkart Bros ; 360 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co ; 60 cwts gum, Punnett and Co.

For Kobe.

Lombardy s—50 bales twist, Framji Sands and Co.

For Hongkong.

Medusa s—226 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co.
Lombardy s—47 bales twist, N J Sassoon and Co ; 50 bales twist, Framji Sands and Co ; 16 bales twist, S Dadabhai ; 76 bales twist, S M Talati and Co ; 13 bales T Cloth and sheeting, The K Hind S and W Co.
Khiva s—245 bales twist, C Bomanji and Co; 500 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co ; 100 bales twist, J D Sassoon and Co.

For Shanghai.

Medusa s—25 bales twist and 25 bales long cloth, D Sassoon and Co.
Lombardy s—35 bales twist, E J Abhraham.
Khiva s—100 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co,

For Calcutta.

Shajehan s—5 bales cotton, R Fulchand.
Canara s—100 bales cotton, C R Sethna ; 277 bales cotton, R Luchmandass.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—June 10.

Bayley, Lt-Col, Bombay, Vol Rifle Corps, from leave from Simla.

June 12.

Haygard, Captain, Bengal, R A, on privilege leave, from Mandalay.
Clements, Lt-Col, Madras, S W Borderers, on leave, from Thayetmyo.
Bennett, Captain, Bombay Comt Dept, on leave, from Deolali.
Baddeley, Lt, Bombay, RE, on leave, from Kirkee.
Benson, Lt-Colonel, 17th Bengal Lancers, on privilege leave, from Lucknow.
Pedder, Lt, 17th Bengal Lancers, on privilege leave, from Lucknow..
Jessel, Lt, 17th Bengal Lancers, on leave, from Lucknow.

DEPARTURES.—June 11.

Burroughs, Surgeon-Major, 3rd Bombay Cavy, to rejoin, to Poona.
Edwards, Lt, 18th Bengal Infantry, on leave, to Jubbalpore.
Crofts, Surgeon, Bengal, on furlough, to England.
Bartholomeuz, Surgeon-Major, Bombay, I M S, on duty, to Nassik.
Hammond, Major, Madras Rifle Brigade, on leave, to England.
Jenner, Lt, Madras] Rifle Brigade, on leave, to England.
Crossdaile, Captain, Madras Bedford Regt, on promotion, to England.
Picot, Lt and Adjt, Wilts Regt, on leave, to England.
Stokes, Captain, Bengal, RA, on promotion, to Gibraltar.
Roe, Dy Surgeon Genl, Madras Medical Staff, on leave, to England.
Morrieson, Captain, Bengal, R A, on leave, to England.
Clements, Bt Lt-Col, S W Borderers, on leave, to England.
Haggard, Captain, Bengal, RA, S W Borderers, on leave, to England.
Bennett, Captain, Comt Dept, on leave, to England.
Gardner, Captain, Bengal, Comt Dept, on leave, to England.
Baddeley, Lt, R E, on leave, to England.
Benson, Lt-Col, 17th Bengal Lancers, on leave, to England.
Pedder, Lt, 17th Bengal Lancers, on leave, to England.
Jessel, Lt, 17th Bengal Lancers, on leave, to England.
Davidson, Lt, 2nd Panjab Infantry, to rejoin, to D I Khan.

CRAWFORD MARKET PRICE CURRENT.

	Maximum Rates Rs.	a.	p.
Daily Prices—Beef—			
Prime pieces, 1st sort, per lb	0	3	9
Do. 2nd sort, per lb	0	2	6
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, per lb.	0	2	0
Do. do. 2nd sort, per lb.	0	1	6
Beefsteak (under part), per lb	0	5	0
Do. (round), per lb	0	1	6
Meat for soup, per lb.	0	1	3
Shins, large, each	0	4	0
Do. small, each	0	3	0
Tongues, fresh, each	0	4	0
Do. salt, each	0	7	6
Suet, 1st sort, each	0	5	0
Do. 2nd sort, each	0	4	0
Liver, each	0	3	6
Heart, each	0	1	3
Kidneys, each	0	1	0
Marrow Bones, each	0	1	0
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, for salting, per lb	0	1	9
Do. do. 2nd sort, do.	0	1	6
Oxtail, each	0	3	0
Sirloin per lb	0	3	6
Fore Ribs, each	0	3	0
Beef Salt, English	0	7	0

Mutton—	1st Sort. Rs.	a.	p.	2nd Sort Rs.	a.	p.
Saddle, per lb	0	4	0	0	2	9
Leg, Loin, Shoulder, and Neck, per lb.	0	3	6	0	2	6
Liver and Heart, 1st sort, each	0	3	0	0	2	3
Do. do. 2nd sort, each	0	2	6	0	2	0
Breast large	0	3	0	0	2	3
Do. small	0	2	9	0	2	0
Head, each	0	3	6	...		
Kidneys, each	0	1	0	0	1	0
Suet, per lb	0	3	0	0	3	0

	Rs.	a.	p.
Sugar—			
Coffee, 1st sort, per seer	0	9	0
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	8	0
Sugarcandy, 1st sort, per seer	0	3	0
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	2	0
Sugar, soft, 1st sort, per seer	0	1	6
Do. do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	1	3
Do. do. brown, per seer	0	1	3
Do. Mauritius, per seer	0	1	6
Tea, Hill, per lb	0	14	0
Do. 1st sort, per lb	0	12	0
Do. 2nd sort, per lb	0	8	0
Sago, per seer	0	1	6
Fruits—			
Pineapple, large, each	0	12	0
Do. Small per each	0	4	0
Guavas, large, per dozen	0	8	0
Do. small, per dozen	0	3	0
Orange, large, per dozen	1	8	0
Do. small, per dozen	0	12	0
Plantains, large, red, per dozen	0	6	0
Do. small, red, per dozen	0	4	0
Do. large, yellow, per dozen	0	3	0
Do. small, yellow, per dozen	0	2	0
Mangoes, Afose, per dozen	6	0	0
Do. Payree, per dozen	2	8	0
Dry Fish—			
Pomfret, white, large, per each	0	1	3
Do. small do.	0	1	0
Surmaye, large, per each	1	0	0
Do. small do.	0	4	0
Palah, large	0	1	6
Do. small	0	0	9
Dhomee, large, each	0	0	9
Do. small, per dozen	0	0	6
Wagtee, large, per dozen	0	0	9
Do. small per dozen	0	0	6
Bumlows, per dozen	0	0	6
Donugryh, fish	0	1	3
Pickles, Country—			
Mango, per seer	0	0	9
Lime, per seer	0	0	9
Mixed, per seer	0	0	9
Papads, large, per seer	0	1	3
Do. small, per seer	0	1	3
Salt, 1st sort, per seer	0	0	10
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	0	9
Do. pounded, per seer	0	1	6
Bread—			
Loaves, 1st sort, 13 oz., each	0	1	9
Do. 2nd sort, 13 oz., each	0	1	6
Do. brown, each	0	2	0
Flour, Wheat, per seer	0	1	3
Do. do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	1	0
Rolong, 1st, sort per seer	0	1	6
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	1	3
Biscuits, Poona, per lb	0	5	0
Do. Bombay, per lb	0	2	6
Do. Poona, Mixed, per lb	0	4	0
Flour, Rice, 1st sort, per seer	0	0	8
Bajri, Rice, per lb	0	0	6
Grain—			
Wheat, 1st sort, per phurra	4	8	0
Do. 2nd sort, per phurra	4	0	0
Do. 3rd sort, per phurra	3	8	0
Gram, Jambooser, per phurra	3	4	0
Do. Ghogharry per phurra	2	12	0
Do. Ghautee, per phurra	2	10	0
Do. Dall, per phurra	3	12	0
Coolty (Horse Gram), per phurra	2	4	0
Ooreed Ghoghary	3	8	0
Do. Dall, per phurra	5	4	0
Mutt, Ghautee, per phurra	3	4	0
Bajree Bhownuggur, per phurra	4	0	0
Rice, Jerasal, 1st sort	6	4	0
Do. 2nd sort, per phurra	5	8	0
Do. Common, per phurra	4	4	0
Do. Bengal, 1st sort, pr. phurra	4	12	0
Do. do. 2nd sort, pr. phurra	3	12	0
Paddy, or Rice in husk, 1st sort, per phurra	1	10	0
Do. do. 2nd sort, per phurra	1	6	0
Barley (new), per phurra	2	2	0
Do. (old) do.	2	0	0
Oats, per phurra	5	0	0
Jowaree or Cholum or Jonaloo, per phurra	2	8	0
Pork (Fresh and Salt)			
Pigs, (Roasted), each	3	8	0
Do. Head, per lb	0	2	0
Sausages, per lb	0	4	0
Bacon, per lb	0	4	0
Pigsfeet, Salt or Fresh, per set	0	6	0
Do. Lard, per lb	0	6	0
Pork, Salt, English	0	12	0
Boiled Lard, per lb	0	8	0

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

THE PUBLIC VACCINE STATION, which was in the Fort Gratuitous Dispensary, has been REMOVED from the 11th instant to No. 129, Hornby Row, where Vaccinations will be performed on THURSDAYS between 8-30 and 10-30 a.m.

WANTED.—By a Lady (European) an ENGAGEMENT as Companion to a Lady, or as Nursery Governess to little children.—Apply to "MURIEL," care of Manager, *Bombay Gazette*.

SUPERIOR BOARD and LODGING, suitable for Married Couple or Single Gentleman, or Ladies. 3 Rooms vacant. Terms moderate.—Mrs. WALSH, 103, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay.

CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's patent). Prints two pages of note paper at one time. Price, Rs. 15. To be had at *Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE, an English-rigged YACHT. Fast and strong. Sails and Gear complete.—"FOMALHAUT," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

A 10-PIN BOWLING ALLEY, the only one of its kind in Bombay, ALEXANDRA HOTEL. This Game proves a healthy Recreation so necessary in India, especially to those whose daily occupations are of a sedentary nature, and also to those who desire to excel as Athletes and Gymnasts. Price, Four Annas each player.—Tram Cars pass the door every 5 minutes.

VICTORIA HOTEL, 58, James Street, Secundrabad. The Hotel in Station. Rooms available—Terms Moderate.

WANTED, by an experienced EUROPEAN LADY, pupils in English, good references. Terms moderate.—Apply 103, care of this paper.

TO LET, large and commodious GODOWN, No. 52, Tamarind Lane, below Messrs. Morarjee Gokuldas and Co. For rent, &c., apply to SORABJI HORMUSJI BATTLIWALLA, No. 1, Borah Bazaar Street, Fort.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to Messrs. Soundy and Co., Rampart-Row.

£6,696,000 STG. Assets. The "STANDARD"—New and Reduced Rates for India founded on the latest and most reliable statistics

LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S HAIR-CUTTING SALOON.—FRANCIA AND FUCILE Court and Historical Hair-Dressers, Perfumers and Theatrical Wig-makers, Rampart Row, below Bombay Club Fort.

PEARSE'S BREAD-VAN STOPS at the KOLLAH CHOWKEY, Parel Road, every morning, from 6-45 to 7 o'clock.

CHEAP AND GOOD WATERPROOF GARMENTS.—Try before you buy elsewhere at Y. A. LACKA and Co., 200, Chuckla Street.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES. FOR CASH OR EASY TERMS 5, CHURCH GATE STREET.

CEYLON TEA, as used at the Byculla Club, Bombay Club, Yacht Club, and the Poona Club. Sample tins of 4 lbs, obtainable at the Offices of PHIPSON & Co.

DOG—Strayed from Hamilton's Hotel, Mazagon, Fox Terrier. Answers to "Trim." Black and Tan patch on left shoulder. Slightly tanned at back of ears. Expenses will be paid.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

WATERPROOF SUITS, WATERPROOF SUITS.—Just opened, Waterproof Suits, from Rs. 8 per Suit. Extra Quality, Rs. 14, Net Cash.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow Street.

HALL-MARKED 18 ct. LOCKETS, a large and varied assortment. Studs, Earrings, Brooches, Alberts, Silver Lockets, Albert Brooches, Bracelets, Necklets, &c., &c.—MORENAS and Co.

JUST ARRIVED NEW PATENT ARISTONS, with Iron Axles and Brass Wheels, with 12 Tunes and packing case complete, Rs. 40.—L. STEFFENAUER, 8, Church Gate Street, Fort.

KEMPTON DRIVING GLOVES for GENTLEMEN.—A new shipment of these celebrated Gloves just received, very soft, strong and durable, Price Rs. 4-8. BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.

WARMING STOVES, admirably constructed for thorough radiation of heat with smallest consumption of fuel ; the desired temperature being under perfect control by means of sliding regulators. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

CUTLER, PALMER'S NAPIER JOHNSTONE—Another SPECIALITE ; old, matured. "The Square Bottle" of India and Australia, supplied to their late Majesties George IV. and William IV., and to Her Majesty the Queen-Empress. Of all dealers if insisted on. Rs. 28-8 per doz.

FOR SALE.—DEMY EXPRESS LITHO. PRINTING MACHINE, (QUITE NEW) by Messrs. Furnival & Co., London, fitted with recent improvement and two sets of Rollers, complete. Steam or hand. For particulars, &c., apply to IMPORTER, care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

THE COVENTRY CHAIR, consisting of a Comfortable padded Chair, Seat on easy springs, with tricycle mechanism at the back for driving same ; very light and fast, suitable for an Invalid or Native gentleman. Very luxurious and strong. Greatly in vogue at home. Call and inspect.—At MARCKS & Co., Ld. Bombay.

PERMANENT SETTLEMENT for the DEKKHAN ; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price, 8 annas ; Postage, 1 annas.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a week, contains shipping arrivals, departures, exports, imports, and other commercial news. Subscription, Rs. 10 per year.

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months, Rs. 6 per month, in advance ; postage extra.

AGRICULTURAL BANKS for INDIA; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Annas 8 ; postage 1 anna.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1888. With photographs of Kattywar Princes. Cloth bound Rs. 5 ; postage 4 annas.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY, from BOMBAY to the BOSPHORUS ; by GRATTAN GEARY, with map and illustrations. Crown 8 vo. in two volumes. Cloth bound, Rs. 6 ; postage, 6 annas.

SUGGESTIONS regarding the new CODE of CIVIL PROCEDURE ; b W. WEDDERBURN Bombay Civil Service. Price Re. 1 postage, 1 annas.

REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.—By W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price annas 8 ; postage free.

SERIOUS REFLECTIONS and other CONTRIBUTIONS by the late GEORGE ABERIGH MACKAY under the *nom de plume*, OUR POLITICAL ORPHAN. Cloth bound. Rs. 2-8 ; Postage, 4 annas.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great poets ; by W. E. H. PRICE Re. 1-8 ; postage, anna 1.

COLLECTION of LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price Rs. 5 interleaved Rs. 6.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL"

is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT" on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.

• AGENTS WANTED.

JOHN ROBERTS & CO., LD.,

PRACTICAL BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS AND GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,

HAVE received a splendid assortment of Furniture Coverings, consisting of Arts Chintz, Tapestry, Plushes, Roman Satins, &c. ; also Gimps and Cords to match.

18, Marine Street, Bombay, 20th April, 1888.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF GRAIN SWEEPINGS, &c.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Carnac Bunder, in the godown of the British I. S. N. Company—

A quantity of grain sweepings, &c.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 14th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their Rooms of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.

5 bales of G. dhoties.
5 cases Colored Prints.
3 ,, Satin.
7 ,, White Mulls.
5 ,, Shirtings.
4 ,, White and Coloured Handkerchiefs.
7 bales Turkish Red Prints.
A quantity of Paint and Colour.
1 case Concertinas and Accordions.
2 cases Umbrellas.
One second-hand office Brougham for monsoon.
On account of the concerned.—
1 case damaged Lady's cloth.

MENESSE & CO.

Bombay, 13th June, 1888.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,

No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SALE of valuable and immoveable property at Mody Khana Street, Fort.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the owner Hajee Mahomed Rahim bin Hajee Mahomed Ally Suffer the following valuable landed property :—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house, standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the West side of Mody Khana Street, in the Island of Bombay, in the sub-district of the Registrar of Fort, and containing by admeasurement 309 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the north by the property of Bai Ratanbai, widow of Pestonjee Merwanjee Toback, on the East by Mody Khana Street, on the South by the property of Jewraj Balloo, and on the west by the property of Mussa Mapla, and the said messuage or tenement thereon being assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward No. 2,068, and Street Nos. 160 to 170.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Macfarlane, Edgelow, and Hemming at their office in Rampart Row, Fort, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, 13th June, 1888.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY'

7, MARINE STREET.

UNRESERVED SALE OF SUPERIOR COATINGS AND TWEEDS.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms.

Ex. s.s., Persia.

5 cases superior coatings and fancy tweeds for coats, trousers and suits, in small lots to suit all purchasers.

The cloth is on view.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 14th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Cumballa Hill, on the top floor of Messrs. Kemp and Co.'s establishment, the valuable and elegant French-polished, blackwood, teakwood, with inlaid satinwood, household furniture of the latest design and best make, best electroplated ware, rich crockery ware, glassware, a first-rate full sized slate billiard table with balls, cues, complete, by Lazarus of Calcutta ; a 13-stop mahogany harmonium, rich table ornaments, real Satsoma and Kangra flower vases, and jars, first-rate oilpaintings representing Bombay views, a Humber bycicle with new pattern ball bearings in good order, table and hanging duplex Hink's lamps, Persian carpets, &c., the property of ALFRED PELL, ESQ.

Catalogues are ready and the property is on view.

SALE OF COMMISSARIAT STORES.

Under instructions from the Commissariat Storekeeper-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Town Barrack, Fort, TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 14th instant, at 1 p.m., a quantity of serviceable provisions, &c.

On SUNDAY, the 17th inst., sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Bandora Hill Road, Bandora, next to the Parsee Fire Temple, the valuable and handsome blackwood, teakwood and English made household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, one breach-loading central fire, 12-bore fowlingpiece, with all latest improvements, case and implements complete by Townsend, one rifle by Greener, 500-bore, with all latest improvements, implements and case complete, with patent spring, one bay gelding, 14 hands, 5½ years, very fast, richtable ornaments, China flower vases, pictures, table and hanging duplex Hink's lamps, &c., the property of M. Lindsley Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

Under instructions from Messrs. Dorabjee Nanabai Wadia and Cursetjee Nowrojee Wadia, the Executors of the last Will and Testament of Nowrojee Jamsetjee Wadia, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, will, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of June, 1888, at 4 p.m., on the premises, sell by Public Auction, unless previously disposed of by private contract, the undermentioned property. For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Ardasir, Hormusjee and Dinshaw, Solicitors for Mr. Dorabjee Nanabhai Wadia, and Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, Solicitors for Mr. Cursetjee Nowrojee Wadia, or to the Auctioneers.

All that piece of land, admeasuring, 1,213 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No——, with the dwelling house standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under Nos. 13 and 14, and bounded on the east by a sweeper's passage, on the west by Cowasjee Patel Street, on the north by Todd Street, on the south by the property known as the Patel's family house, and which said premises have for many years past been in the occupation of the heirs of the late Mr. Nowrojee Jamsetjee Wadia.

SALE OF VALUABLE LAND AT PALI HILL, ON THE DANDA PALI ROAD, NEAR BANDORA.

On SATURDAY, the 23rd inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of Mrs. Quiteria Fernandes, widow of Daniel Francisco Fernandes, the undermentioned valuable property, viz :—

All that piece of ground, with mango and other trees, and a pucka built well, standing thereon, situate on the Danda Pali Road, near Bandora, registered under Survey No. 15 and Pot Nos. 16, 19, 20, 21 and 0, and bounded, on the east by a public passage and Danda Pali Road, on the west partly by the property of Mr. Frank Chalk, and partly by the property of Valintino Fernandes, on the south by the property of Mr. Frank Chalk, and on the north by the property of Mrs. Quiteria Fernandes.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 13th June, 1888.

NOTICE.

LETTERS, Parcels, and Telegrams for HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR and the PRIVATE SECRETARY which cannot be delivered at Bella Vista, Mahableshwur, by 7 a.m., on FRIDAY, 15th instant, should be addressed to Government House, Ganesh Khind, until further notice.

J. MONTEATH,

Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

Bella Vista, Mahableshwur, 11th June, 1888.

DR. P. LISBOA,

M. R. C. S., (Eng.), L. M., (Rot.), L. M. & S.,

HAS MOVED

To No. 118, CHURNEY WADY,

near Hormusjee Wadia's Fire Temple.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,

DENTAL SURGEON,

MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P.M.

Extracts teeth under N. C. Gas.

No. 23, RAMPART ROW.

Opposite to P. W. Department.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST.

NO. 3 HORNBY ROW.

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLES

ARE CUT ON APPROVED SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES AT RIGHT ANGLES TO THE AXIS OF THE CRYSTAL.

IN MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES it is not only the pebbles which are perfect. Special attention has also been given to the construction and finish of the frames to ensure the pebbles being placed exactly in the proper position for efficiently correcting the particular anomaly of refraction for which they are designed.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES stand unrivalled, and command the highest price, but for those who desire it, we supply also ordinary glass and Pebble Spectacles at Rs. 3 and Rs. 6 per pair, respectively.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 12.

CONSOLS advanced ¼ per cent. in London yesterday, say to 99¼ ; but Indian Sterling Loan was lower to the same extent, at 105⅞. Reuter's quotations for Silver is unchanged at 42d. per oz ; private messages, however, make the price 42 1-16d. Four per cent. Rupee Securities were ⅛ higher at £66⅞ ; but 4½ per cent. Paper was unaltered at £70⅜. Rentes were unchanged in Paris at 105⅞.

The market for East Indian Wheat continued dull, and prices of Hard Red were 3d. to 6d. per quarter lower to arrive, and for Club Nos. 1 and 2 to arrive, *via* Suez, a decline of 3d. is reported. In Mincing Lane, Linseed was still flat, and Rapeseed firm, but quotations come unchanged all round. The Sheep Skin sales opened in London yesterday with a good demand, Bombay Skins being firm at an advance of ½d. per lb. The Goat Skin sales closed with a steady feeling, 1,300,000 Skins having found buyers.

A firm market at closing last evening, the day's Sales having reached 12,000 bales, inclusive of 800 Surats, and an advance of ⅛d. per lb. in ready Mid-Uplands is reported from Liverpool ; American Arrivals having also advanced 1-32d. for June to August, and 1-64d. in all other positions. East Indian Cotton was quite unchanged in value.

A further advance of 1-16 in spot Cotton, and 7 points in August Futures, at 10⅛ and 10·21 cents, respectively, took place in New York yesterday. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 4,000 bales, and make the comparative figures now stand as follows :—

	1888.	1887.	1886.
Monday's Receipts	4,000	500	4,200
Two days' do ...	6,000	1,000	9,800
Since 1st Sept. 1887...	5,348,000	5,179,100	5,241,900

The upward movement in Liverpool and New York has led to a firmer feeling here to-day, and to rather higher rates being named by dealers for some descriptions ; but it has not produced much accession of demand, or increase of business, and transactions, though upon a rather larger scale than during last week, have been within a moderate compass. The principal call to-day has been for Dharwar, of which nearly 1,500 bales have changed hands, at Rs. 203-8 per candy. There has also been some enquiry, though much more limited, for Bengals and Oomrawuttee varieties, and of these a few hundred bales have been taken of Bengals, at Rs. 188 ; of Julgaum, at Rs. 192½ ; and of Barsee, at Rs. 218. In addition to these purchases, a little Dhollera was taken at Rs. 197 ; Western, at Rs. 197 ; and Compta, at Rs. 178¾ per candy.

WHEAT is quiet, not to say dull, and only a small business has transpired to-day. There are said to be buyers of Ekdani at Rs. 4-5-6 and Rs. 4-4-6 per cwt. for the two qualities, respectively; but dealers want 3 pies per cwt. more.

SEEDS.—There has been less enquiry for Seeds of all kinds, and comparatively few transactions have been reported. *Linseed* is quiet at Rs. 5-15-9 to Rs. 6-3-0 per cwt. *Rapeseed* continues firm, with Guzerat Yellow quoted at Rs. 6-12-0 ; Yellow Cawnpore, at Rs. 6-8-0 ; and Red Delhi and Cawnpore, at Rs. 5-15-6, all buyers' rates, Railway terms, sellers asking half-an-anna more. *Poppyseed* is quieter, at Rs. 6-12-0 per cwt.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	5,165	bales.
Wheat	102,392	cwts.
Linseed	17,382	,,
Rapeseed	15,414	,,
Poppyseed	961	,,

FREIGHTS are fairly steady, and a rather higher rate is named for favourite ports ; but no fresh business of importance has transpired to-day.

EXCHANGE.—A firmer tone was noticeable on the opening of this market this morning, ready Bank Demand and Telegraphic having been quoted at yesterday's closing rates, with 1-32d. advance for July and August, and another 1-32d. for September and thereafter ; and 3 months' sight Credits at 1s. 4 7-32d. At these quotations the market has been firm throughout the day, closing steady. Some Bank Demand was placed at 1s. 4⅛d. and ready Bank Telegraphic was offering at one time at 1s. 4 3-32d. ; but there has been little or no enquiry for this medium of remittance to-day, though it has transpired that a big line of forward Wire Transfer was booked to one firm yesterday at 1s. 4⅛d. We quote ready—

Bank Bills on demand		1s. 4 3-32d. to ⅛d.	per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic ...	1s. 4 1-16d.	,,
Do.	3 months' sight	1s. 4 5-32d.	,,
Credits	do.	1s. 4 7-32d.	,,
Francs	do.	1·71¼	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened with a rather weaker feeling this morning, Fours for cash having been quoted at 99 15-16 ; for the next account, at 99¾ ; and for the July settlement at 99 9-16. Sellers on the last two lines came forward pretty freely, and rates drooped 1-16 per cent., the money quotation at closing being 99⅞. The rate for 4½ Paper is quoted rather higher at 105¼, but is almost nominal.

SHARES.—There has been less activity in this market ; but Mill Scrip appears to be still in favour, the comparatively small business which has been done in it to day having resulted in most cases in a further advance in rates. Morarji Gokuldas Mill Shares have moved up Rs. 25 ; Khatao Macconji, Rs. 10 ; Bombay United, Jevraz Balloo, and New Great Eastern, Rs. 5 each ; and Manockjee Petit, Rs. 2½. Alliance are Rs. 5 lower. In miscellaneous shares, Treacher and Co. have declined Rs. 5 ; and Bombay Telephone, Re. 1. Badham, Pile are Rs. 4 dearer. Bombay Ice are Rs. 2 up. Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining are Re. 1 higher.

Hunyadi János.

"*THE BEST AND CHEAPEST APERIENT WATER.*"

"SPEEDY, SURE, and GENTLE."

"*I prescribe none but this.*"
Baron von SCANZONI.

"*I prefer it to any other laxative.*"
Professor SAYRE, New York.

"*As a laxative, I prefer it to any and every other Mineral Water.*"
Dr. MARION SIMS, New York.

"*Produces no distress and uneasiness.*"
Sir W. AITKEN, M.D., F.R.S.

"*The potent Hunyadi János.*"
Dr. MILNER FOTHERGILL.

Ordinary Dose, a Wineglassful before breakfast.

Sole Exporters, the APOLLINARIS CO., Lim., 19 Regent Street, London, England,

WHOSE NAME UPON EVERY LABEL SECURES GENUINENESS.

Of all Druggists and Mineral Water Dealers.

BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,

With an alphabetical index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list,

with number of Stand, &c.

Complete and easy reference

Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.

Can be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket,

Cloth Limp Cover.

Price, Annas 4.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 13, 1888.

THE lamented death of Sir Frank Souter leaves vacant the important office of Commissioner of Police at the Presidency town, and the public are closely interested in the appointment of a successor to that valued officer. The Police Department are naturally filled with hopes and fears ; hopes that departmental claims and departmental interests will be attended to ; fears that the omnivorous and insatiable Covenanted Service may again pluck the cherry out of their mouths, and deprive them of what is generally considered as the blue ribbon of that service. We may state at the outset that all departmental and class interests are of entirely secondary importance. The office of Commissioner of Police exists solely for the benefit of the public, and the notion that any particular services or departments or individuals have an exclusive or even a preferential right to the appointment is emphatically to be deprecated. Other things being equal there are special reasons why a duly qualified police officer should, if possible, be selected at the present juncture for this most important post. It is notorious that Mr. Cmmaney's appointment to the acting Inspectorship-General has created in the department much heartburning and disappointment. The Finance Committee have observed that the Inspector-General of Police had taken over from the Commissioners of Divisions only a limited portion of their duties, and was in fact little more than an Adjutant and Quartermaster for the Police force. They thought that for functions so limited the present scale of pay, Rs. 1,800 per mensem, was too high, and that the Bombay Government should either reduce the pay attached to the existing appointment, or should make the Inspector-General accept the duties and responsibilities exercised by Inspector-Generals in other Provinces. In the latter case they pointed out that the relief to the Commissioners would be considerable. There is, we believe, good reason to think that the Bombay Government have in effect accepted the second alternative offered to them. They propose to give to the Inspector-General of Bombay substantially the same position and duties as are held by other Inspector-Generals in India, and this proposal will involve the transfer to that officer of a number of duties and responsibilities which now devolve on the Commissioners of Divisions. One reason why a Covenanted Civilian has been appointed to the office is that it will enable these changes to be carried out with more convenience and with less friction than would have been possible in any other way. Similar reasons have influenced other provincial governments in India, and, as we stated yesterday, for some years past Covenanted Civilians have filled the office of Inspector-General of Police in Lower Bengal, the North-West Provinces and Assam.

However good in themselves these reasons may be, the Police Department would nevertheless have very legitimate cause for grumbling if the Commissionership of Police were also at this juncture taken from them. It may be necessary in the public interest that the Inspector-General of Police should be a civilian, but Colonel Wise would appear to have a strong claim to the vacant office in Bombay. He is undoubtedly amongst the ablest of the military officers in the Police force. He knows the work of the department in all its branches ; and his appointment would be some compensation to the department for the loss of the Inspector-Generalship which must now, we suppose, be regarded as a *fait accompli*. Rumour is also busy with the name of another distinguished military officer, who has, however, left the Police Department, and is now serving as Superintendent of Military Clothing. Colonel W. P. LaTouche has a most excellent record, and he possesses undoubted qualifications for a difficult and important post ; but his appointment would be a distinct supersession of all the officers now in the department, and would on that account be little less unpopular than the appointment of a Covenanted Civilian. Colonel Wilson has previously acted in the appointment, and may be admitted to have considerable qualifications. Whoever may be the officer selected, he will undoubtedly find plenty of work of the highest importance ready to hand. During the twenty-five years that the late Commissioner of Police held the office, changes of all kinds have taken place in Bombay, and the Bombay of 1888 is different in many important respects from the Bombay of 1863, when Sir Frank Souter was appointed. The Presidency Magistrates of to-day are not the same as the Police Magistrates contemplated by the Police Act of 1856. The Presidency Magistrates Act of 1877, re-enacted and embodied in the Criminal Procedure Code of 1882, has effected an entire change in the relative positions of the Police and the Magistrates ; and any Commissioner of Police who is now appointed must necessarily occupy a very different position from the late Commissioner, who was appointed before these essential changes took place.

The new Commissioner, whoever he may be, will have the responsible duty of assisting Government to frame the new Police Bill for the city of Bombay. We have indicated on several occasions the main lines in which reform is necessary ; and in filling up the present appointment the Government will doubtless have regard to the important questions which are at issue relating to that Bill. Besides this, the office of Commissioner of Police in Bombay is an office to which some limitation of tenure ought to be attached. There are very few men in the public service who are fit to hold such an important office for more than ten years at the outside. If Colonel Wise or any other senior military man of the same age be appointed, the fifty-five years rule will automatically secure attention being paid to this most important principle. Should a Covenanted Civilian or other outsider be appointed, we would strongly recommend in the public interest that some limitation be attached to his tenure. The possibility of a Commissioner proving unsuccessful is a contingency that ought not to be ignored ; and the same rule that is found to be so useful and salutary in the Staff appointments of the Army should in our opinion certainly be applied to some of the high appointments in civil life. All interests concerned will be well served by the adoption of a rule of this kind, and the officer selected for this important office could have no reason to grumble at the imposition of some reasonable period of limitation. The Government would we suspect often be heartily thankful if some convenient rule of this kind could enable them to get rid of highly respectable but rusty officers, and to promote some of those who are wearily waiting and counting the days when their seniors will have to go under those two most salutary, but over-liberal rules of limitation,—the fifty-five years of age, and the thirty-five years' service rules. A Covenanted Civilian of thirty-five years' service is usually physically worn out, and the practical effect of the rule is to enable him to make a convenience of the public service. An uncovenanted or military officer in civil employment is usually in much the same condition at the age of fifty-five years ; and whether he be so or not, the service must be in an exceptionally unhealthy state if it has not a succession of younger and fresher men ready and waiting to take his place. Welcome the coming, speed the parting, guest, should be the motto of official as it is of social life.

PROFESSOR VAMBERY is again good enough to give advice as to the way in which England should circumvent the designs of Russia in Central Asia. It will astonish no practised observer of M. Vambery's method to learn that this time again his proposals are perfect samples of the art of how not to do it. We are, briefly, to meet Russia by controlling the semi-nomadic population in the environs of Herat by stationing an English agent in that city, and we are, besides, to send one to Candahar. It is consistent with the story of failure and disaster thus to shut out all the teachings of history, as though history had no warnings in relation to Afghan policy in general and the policy in particular of forcing the Afghans to accept English diplomatic control whether they want it or not. MacNaghten and Cavagnari were slain for nothing so far as the political education of these people is concerned, and it is nothing to M. Vambery that the Afghan War of 1878 arose mainly through Shere Ali's invincible repugnance to allowing English envoys on his frontier. It is nothing to him, because he tells us plainly and without care for consequences that "you cannot show any further regard to the sensibility of your Afghan ally," as though it now mattered nothing whether Abdur Rahman cling to the British alliance or whether he throw himself into the never closed arms of Russia. We are duped, it seems, so long as we listen to the lessons of history—so long as we remember that the permanent presence of a British officer in an Afghan city is regarded by the Afghans as an intrusion offensive to their conception of independence. There might be some excuse for the counsels of the Vambery school if we were at all in the dark as to what goes on at the frontier—if we had no agent at Meshed, no vakeel at Herat, and Candahar or Cabul. But we are represented there as fully as need be for purposes of information. What we lack is the machinery for controlling men and events, and it is just this machinery that we are best without at present, for it could not be put in motion without awakening the jealousies and suspicions of the Afghans, or without leading them to ask how much worse off they would be if Russia instead of England were their protector.

A NUMBER of excavations have already been effected in the embankment surrounding the walls of the Malabar Hill Reservoir, to ascertain whether the leakage more than suspected in the floor extends also to the walls. A certain amount of leakage unquestionably does exist. Each pit sunk uncovering some eighty or a hundred square feet, shows at least one orifice from which water trickles, and in three or four of the uncovered portions water spouts out in an appreciable quantity. But so far as personal observation enables us to state, nowhere do these leaks give anything like the discharge that would come from a half-inch pipe. It is for the experts to estimate the total quantity of water which may trickle away if it should turn out that every eighty or a hundred square feet has at least one small orifice from which water trickles or squirts. To the lay intelligence it would seem altogether unlikely that the sum total of the water thus exuding would account for any considerable portion of the two hundred and fifty thousand gallons which certainly do escape from the Reservoir, according to recent measurement. The embankment resting against the wall must diminish considerably the outflow which otherwise would obtain free vent when the earth is removed. There is no appearance anywhere of the earth of the embankment having become saturated by the water oozing from portions of the walls. The real leakage is obviously elsewhere. All the same, the walls must be made watertight. This can best be done by pointing the inner surface when the Reservoir is emptied to allow of the floor being covered with cement, as recommended by Mr. Tomlinson in the report submitted to the Corporation.

GREAT regret will be felt in Guzerat and Kathiawar at the news which has just come from Burma of the death of Dr. Tully, who had gone on special duty with the Bombay troops serving in that Province. According to a Rangoon telegram he accompanied Colonel Sartorius's party to the Shan States, and died from fatigue the day after the return of the expedition to Fort Stedman. Dr. Tully, who had been in the service about ten years, held the appointment, before going to Burma, of Superintendent of Vaccination, Western Guzerat Circle. In sporting circles few men in the Presidency were more widely known or more cordially esteemed. He was for some years Secretary of the Guzerat Cup Hunt, and did much to keep up the popularity and spirit of that favourite meeting. He won the Guzerat Pony Cup three times.

THE Lahore District Board has very generously increased its subscription to the Lady Aitchison (lying-in) Hospital to Rs. 50 per mensem.

FOUR thousand rifles, laden on camels, have been despatched for his Highness the Amir of Cabul to Lundi Kotal. At that place Abdur Rahman's troops will take over the consignment and take it to the Afghan capital. Military and police guards were sent in charge, as far as Lundi.

THE Breeks Memorial School at Ootacamund has now been converted into a Municipal School, and it was formally handed over to the Municipality last week. This is the outcome of the recent long correspondence on the subject between Government and the Director of Public Instruction.

THE *Sind Times* reports the vast improvements which are being made in Keamari for the better accommodation of shipping frequenting the port. It states that eight new cranes have already been completed and thirteen more are in course of construction. One of these is of twelve-tons lifting capacity.

A REPORT on the prospects of the wheat crop in Berar, dated 2nd June, 1888, is as follows :—"Acreage under wheat 1,052,918 acres, being 12·7 per cent. more than last year. The increase is due to the substitution of wheat for *kharif* crops damaged by excessive rain. Condition very good. Estimated outturn is from 12 to 16 annas."

THE expeditionary force from Kashmir is no small one. Probably eight or ten thousand troops will soon be on the frontier. General Shankar Singh is on his way up with Mehtar Sher Singh and other reliable counsellors. A sufficient force being mustered to overawe the tribes, it is probable that they will tender their submission. But the Hunza nullah is considered impregnable, and any submission will be merely temporary.

THE Government steamer Sir William Peel has been sold privately at Rangoon to the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company. Considering that she was repaired by the Flotilla Company last year for Government, and that the rainy season is the worst time for selling, the action of Government in this matter, says a correspondent, is condemned, and will probably be questioned in Parliament.

FIVE or six weeks ago, the 4th Master of Bishop Cotton School, Simla, was dismissed. He was last seen on his way to Mashobra, a few days ago, and a search-party went after him. They discovered his remains greatly mangled at the foot of a cliff.

MISS SAUCH and Pundit Ashutose Misser have been appointed tutors to the minor Maharaja of Burdwan. Principal Ram Narayen Dutta, B.A., is engaged to look after the conduct of the boy Maharaja. Dr. Mahendra Nath Gupta and Mr. B. L. Burman are to see that his Highness is in a proper state of health and comfortably fed.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Statesman*, who has taken great interest in the Deccan Mining revelations, recently wrote from London :—"Matters are going on well. Our plans have been carefully laid, and not a mistake committed up to the present. Much to the chagrin of the Foreign Office, which used all its influence to prevent it, we succeeded in getting the chairman of the committee to summon Cordery, whose cross-examination is already prepared. With even greater difficulty it has been arranged that the committee should call Seymour Keay. Watson and Huq rest their defence on the fact that they were entitled to a Mining concession of a very valuable character as remuneration for the services they rendered the Hyderabad State in the promotion of the new Railway Company. This will enable us to expose the injurious character of the whole scheme, including the swindle of the Hyderabad shareholders.

GIBRALTAR has no modern guns, but it has a revenue, and the Parliamentary report very correctly treats the Pillars of Hercules rather as a tenth-rate trading port than as a great military post. With a revenue of £55,517 4*s*.5*d*. a year, it has the fortune to possess an expenditure of but £52,695 18*s*. 3*d*. Its legislation for 1887 boasts but four enactments, one of them levelled against sketching "within the city, garrison, and territory of Gibraltar." As probably every War Office in Europe, and possibly that also of the Sultan of Morocco, possesses excellent plants, photographs, and maps of our Mediterranean fortress, this law seems needlessly restrictive of the art education of cultivated Gibraltar. But as the indwellers are commonly thought to be more devoted to smuggling than landscape, the prohibition is no doubt not too severely felt. There is at present, facetiously remarks an English paper, no Home Rule agitation on the Rock, and the Governor makes the law as well as carries it out.

THE *British Medical Journal* states that three enterprising French gentlemen went last summer to the top of Mont Blanc for the purpose of making a series of meteorological and physiological observations, and remained there for two or three days, in order to obviate the errors which, so far as the physiological observations are concerned, would be inevitable if made while still suffering from the extreme fatigue incidental to so laborious an ascent. As it was, some of them had the courage, no attaining the goal, to put up the tent, &c., which with great difficulty had been brought up, and they fell asleep with their heads on the boxes of instruments. The thermometer, when placed on the snow, registered 19 deg. C. below zero. M. Richard and one of the guides suffered from severe headache, with feverish symptoms. The least effort—even ordinary movement—caused such fatigue that they were compelled to lie down during the greater part of the day. They had masks to preserve the skin of the face from the biting cold, and the usual spectacles to avoid snow-blindness. The travellers suffered from almost complete anorexia, and they noticed that tea immediately made them ill. The second day tracings were taken of the pulsation of the carotid and radial arteries. One of the guides was quite prostrated with headache and high fever, and was only got down with great difficulty. Once down, a good meal, a denser air, and a milder temperature soon restored them to their abnormal conditon of health.

A CORRESPONDENT of *The Inquirer*, who has been travelling for eight weeks in India, writes his experiences. Speaking of the tone of Anglo-Indian society with regard to the native races, he says at one hotel he heard a resident of many years inveighing roundly against the natives, asserting that thrashing them was the only mode of treatment. "Thrash them ! Thrash them !" he said—"Every blow that misses is a blow wasted !" He spoke feelingly of the "good old times," when if your servant vexed you, you sent him with a note to the nearest police-station—"Please give bearer twenty-five (or fifty) lashes," and it was done. This is described as "an extreme case," though some young English officers chimed in with it heartily, and the writer met with many, who apparently were in accord with this view, and whose panacea was to swear at, and kick, the "niggers," as they call them. Others, less rabid, assured him that it was impossible to like the natives, and that the longer you live amongst them the more you hate them. Others, again, were very indignant at the educational policy of late years, whereby natives were qualified to fill posts which used to be perquisites of youths from the old country. The contempt with which well-educated natives are treated in India by Europeans is described as a real grievance. One of them, to whom in a railway carriage this gentleman expressed his surprise at the number of cultured Indians he met, answered pathetically, "Yes ! You have educated us too much. If you did not mean to treat us kindly, and take us by the hand, you should have let us alone." The writer declares his own feeling to be, after eight weeks intercourse with the natives, that he could like them heartily with all their fault.

A WRITER in a recent number of the *Russische Revue* on the Syr Darya region states that among its inhabitants are two tribes of gipsies, the Masang and Ljuli. When and how they got into Central Asia is unknown, but it is believed that the Masang migrated from Turkey and the Ljuli from India. Both tribes speak Turkish and Persian, and are Mahomedans. The Masang are small traders and pedlars, wandering from town to town and settlement to settlement, while the Ljuli lead a half-nomand life, living in winter in the settlements of other races, and in summer moving in the cultivated oases with their possessions from place to place. The children beg, dance, sing, and perform acrobatic feats, the women tell fortunes, treat sickness, and are given to small rogueries. The whole of the gipsies scattered over the region can scarcely number more than 500 or 600 families. The Jews are isolated by their manner of living, as well as by their race ; they do not mingle with the surrounding inhabitants. In all Central Asia, as well as in the Syr Darya, there are two kinds of Jews, those who have emigrated from the interior of Russia, and the local Jews, called Juguts, or as they are called in Tashkend, Bokhariot Jews. The former live mainly in Tashkend, and are artisans, traders, and usurers. They are few in number, but are increasing by yearly immigrations. The Juguts, who have come from Persia, were despised by the people and oppressed by the Government prior to the coming of the Russians. They lived in special quarters of the towns, were not allowed to ride in the streets or to use anything but ordinary ropes for girdles. Now that they are treated like the rest of the population, their numbers are being increased from Persia and Bokhara. They also are artisans, pedlars, and usurers : their number is about 1,600 persons of both sexes.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE EMPEROR FREDERICK.

DISQUIETING SYMPTOMS.

LONDON, JUNE 12.

Disquieting reports reach here from Berlin regarding the condition of the Emperor Frederick at Potsdam.

POTSDAM, JUNE 11.

The difficulty experienced by the Emperor Frederick in swallowing food continues.

His Majesty's appetite has decreased.

JUNE 12, MORNING.

A bulletin issued this morning regarding the condition of the Emperor of Germany states that his Majesty is weaker, and that the difficulty of swallowing is increasing.

THE CHINESE IMMIGRATION QUESTION.

SYDNEY, JUNE 12.

An Intercolonial Conference for the purpose of discussing the subject of Chinese immigration into the Australasian Colonies assembled here to-day.

DEATH OF A CRIMEAN VETERAN.

LONDON, JUNE 12.

General Sir Duncan Alexander Cameron, G.C.B., of Balaklava fame, is dead.

POLICE ZOOLUM IN CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 12.

Inspector Boyd and three native Constables of the Calcutta Police were to-day charged with torturing a Mahomedan lad to extort a confession in the case of alleged theft. The boy said that on Sunday morning accused tied his thumbs with string and attached it to a punka in the Police station. The string broke twice, but he was again tied and remained suspended for three hours. The accused were set at large, heavy bail being given.

THE NEW RAILWAY BILL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 12.

The new Railway Bill, which is said to be a most comprehensive measure extending to all India, was sent Home by the last mail for the consideration of the Secretary of State.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

ADEN, JUNE 12.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Siam, with the homeward Indian mails of the 5th instant, arrived here at 8 p.m., yesterday.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Clyde, with the English mails of the 1st inst., left here for Bombay at 11 a.m., to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, JUNE 11.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Shannon arrived here yesterday morning, one day before due date.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Oceana arrived here this afternoon.

LONDON, JUNE 11.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Huzara left here for Bombay and Karachi on the evening of the 9th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 11.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	4¼
The Manchester Market has been firm.	
2¾ per cent. Consols for account	99¼
4½ per cent. French Rentes	105⅞
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	66⅞
4½ per cent. do.	70⅞
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	105⅞
Bar Silver	42

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, JUNE 11.

10 p.m.	81·8

TUESDAY, JUNE 12.

6 a.m.	80·3
10 a.m.	82·9
2 p.m.	83·3
4 p.m.	83·1

SOME correspondence is published in Saturday's *Gazette of India* relative to the decline of the China tea trade. It appears on February 3rd this year Mr. Alabaster, our Consul at Canton, addressed the British Minister at Pekin, enclosing minutes of a meeting held by a Committee appointed by the resident merchants interested in the tea trade at Canton, to consider various points in regard to the trade generally raised by the Chamber of Commerce at Foochow in correspondence with the foreign Consuls at that port. Mr. Alabaster pointed out that the Committee were of opinion that unless China teas were placed on an equal footing with Indian teas by the abolition of all *likin* and export duties, "a consummation which was scarcely to be looked for," the serious decline, if not utter extinction, of the trade was probable. He added he was laying a copy of the minutes before the Viceroy of Canton for consideration, but he did not suppose that official would be prepared to lighten the present burthens under which the tea trade suffers, and he could scarcely ask him to go as far as the Committee suggested in removing all taxes, as it might prevent any additional taxes in the shape of *likin* being imposed. The Canton Committee in their report state among other things that "scented orange pekoe," has been beaten out of the field by the success of the Indian teas: and that this is amply proved by the fall in exports from Canton in ten years from 3,87[illegible]000 pounds to 1,110,000. The English Foreign Office has ordered all correspondence on the subject to be placed before the Government of India for their information, and there the matter seems to rest. It is noteworthy that the Canton merchants speak of the steady fall in exchange having been of material assistance to China shippers, as they pay only the same price in taels to the native growers as formerly, while laying down their purchases in London at lower sterling prices year by year.

NOTES FROM GUJERAT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

NARIAD, JUNE 9.

THE first question that a newspaper correspondent is expected to answer in these warm days is whether cholera exists in the place he writes from. Accordingly, I shall begin with this all-important question. Nariad has been, indeed, fortunate in that, till very recently, the presence of that fell disease in our midst was almost unknown. During this season cases occurred here and there, but they were isolated, and were not heard of. It was only five days ago that the attention of the authorities was arrested by the sudden death of three persons on the same day in one of the principal Brahmin castes. On the day previous a dinner was given by a member of the said caste, to which all were invited. The sad incident above-noted has led naturally the authorities to attribute death, rightly or wrongly, to the indulgence in heavy food, and an order has been accordingly promulgated, forbidding people giving caste-dinners. The Municipal Commissioners and responsible Government officials have set themselves to the adoption of prompt measures for the suppression of the epidemic. Municipal servants go about the town and dispense medicine. But there is excessive heat during the whole day, and the hot-winds blowing tend in not a few cases to sun-stroke with fatal results.

Rao Bahadur Motilal Chunilal, who has been in charge of this Taluka, seems to be an officer of considerable ability and energy. The order mentioned above has been issued by him of his own motion. He has been going about the different parts of the city and the surrounding hamlets, and doing his best to afford relief to the sick. Yesterday he paid a visit to a village called Pipulcreek, where no less than sixty men have been seized with cholera.

There is one thing more than another that foils the attempts of officers at treating cases of cholera with success. Prejudice, deep-rooted prejudice, interprets cholera as the visitation of the awful goddess's displeasure, and no medicine is allowed to be administered by ignorant people in a few cases. The popular view among villagers is that any hindrance thrown against allowing the goddess to do her pleasure and work destruction is the most direct way of spreading the epidemic and courting death for the survivors. Their way of propitiating the higher powers is the offering of libations of *ghee* at sacrificial yards, accompanied by mystic ceremonies known only to the venerable Brahmin priest. I was present at one of these places the other day, which certainly looked imposing from its many curious surroundings. I wish the learned author of "the Asiatic Studies" were present here to see the confirmation of the theories he has built upon his Northern India experiences.

Whatever may be said of the *Birthday Gazette*—which, by the by, has come upon us as a surprise—in connection with Bombay, we here have no reason to complain. While the Kaira Municipality has been honoured with the bestowal of a Rao Bahadur upon its able and experienced president, Mr. Narsingram Vajeram, the services of one of our townsmen have been recognized by the title of a Rao Saheb. Rao Saheb Shreevallab Bhagwanji has served Government in the Postal Department with credit and ability for more than thirty years. It is but fitting that the Government of India should mark the close of an honourable career in the manner they have thought proper.

The death of your popular Small Causes Court Judge, the late Mr. Spencer, has created a vacancy, which it is decided to fill up with Mr. Khursetji Manockji. Mr. Khursetji remained long the Small Causes Court Judge at Nariad. His probable successor is Mr. Khundallawalla, who made himself popular, during his short stay recently, by the suavity of his manners, and a kind and gentle disposition. Nadiad is fast risinginto importance. It is the first city in our district. If through reasons of State it may not appear expedient to Government to remove to this city the Collector's residence and the Court of the Assistant Judge, now stationed at Ahmedabad, they must at least appoint Nariad to be the head-quarters of the Assistant Collector, or the District Deputy Collector. It is the least that the Nariadis demand, and it ought to be speedily conceded.

MILITARY NEWS.

THREE months' (Burma) privilege leave has been granted to Captain F. G. Pollock, 7th Bengal Cavalry.

CAPTAIN BALFE has taken over charge of the Judge Advocate-General's Office, 6th Circle, from Colonel H. M. Evans.

ON June 6, the coroner with a jury assembled at the Military Hospital, Calcutta, to view the body of Private Thomas Bullman, of the Leinster Regiment, who committed suicide the night previous under the following circumstances:—Deceased had been previously drinking beer pretty freely at the canteen along with a comrade of the same regiment. At about 10 p.m. they were ordered to bed by their Colour-Sergeant. Suddenly Bullman complained of feeling warm in the head, and opening his box took out his razor. Seeing his Colour-Sergeant talking to some other non-commissioned officers he called out, "Here you are!" and drew the razor across his throat, causing a deep gash. He was promptly removed to hospital, where he expired an hour after admission. The jury returned a verdict to the effect that the deceased committed suicide while in a state of temporary insanity.

A CIRCLE Pay Office and a Commissariat Audit Office have been established at Rangoon for a period of six months, and they will be subordinate to the Controller of Military Accounts, Madras, their constitution being determined by the Accountant-General, Military Department. From the date of the formation of these offices at Rangoon, the Field Pay Office, Upper Burma, will be abolished, and in consequence of the formation of the latter, the office of the Examiner, Commissariat Accounts, Madras, will be reduced by twelve clerks who may be employed in the new office. The Circle Pay Office will be charged with the duty of paying the army serving in Upper and Lower Burma from the 1st May, and its accounts will be rendered to the Pay Examiner, Madras. The Commissariat Audit Office will deal with the Commissariat Accounts of Upper and Lower Burma for the period commencing 1st April, 1888, and render monthly compilation returns to the Controller of Military Accounts, Madras.

THE CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BOMBAY.

AN enthusiastic meeting of various classes of persons in Nagpur and the outlying districts took place, on Sunday last, in the premises of the city school, under the presidency of Mr. Gangadharrao Madhaw Chitnavis. The following resolutions were passed, *viz*:—1. That the inhabitants of Nagpur and the outlying districts view with anxious apprehension the rumoured transfer of these Provinces to the Bombay Presidency. The resolution was moved by Mr. K. G. Deshpande, M.A., in very eloquent terms, and seconded by Mr. D. B. Deo, Editor of the *Nagpur News*, and supported by Seth Agyaram. 2. That a memorial be submitted to the Government of India, through the Local Government, protesting against the proposed transfer. The resolution, being moved by Mr. D. G. Padhye, M.A., in a short speech, was seconded by Mr. Balwantrao Bolay, headmaster, City School, and supported by Mr. Ramkrishnapuri. 3. That a committee consisting of the following gentlemen be appointed in order to draw up a memorial:—Mr. Gangadharrao Madhaw Chitnavis, honorary magistrate; Mr. Bopin Krishna Bose, Rao Bahadur, Advocate; Mr. Balwantrao, Mahajan; Mr. Krishnarao Deshpande, M.A., Mr. Bapurao Dada, M.A., Mr. Abdul Aziz, Pleader; Mr. Agyaram Seth, Banker. The resolution was moved by Mr. Ganputrao Ghatalay, and seconded by Mr. Raghunathrao, B.A., and supported by Mr. Abdul Aziz.

These three resolutions being passed, the president, Mr. Chitnavis, dwelt upon the disadvantages resulting from the transfer in a short speech, and the meeting then closed.

THE LATE SIR DUNCAN CAMERON.

THE late Sir Duncan Alexander Cameron, whose death is announced to-day, was born about 1808:—He entered the army in 1825, became Captain in 1833, Major in 1839, Colonel in 1854, and Major-General in 1859. He served with distinction in the Crimean Campaign of 1854-55, having commanded the 42nd Regiment at the Battle of the Alma and the Highland Brigade at the Battle of Balaklava, and was sent out to command the troops in New Zealand, with the local rank of Lieutenant-General, in 1863. In that capacity he highly distinguished himself, and in 1864 he was nominated a Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath, Military Division, in recognition of his able services against the Maoris. Sir D. Cameron was made Colonel of the 42nd Foot, Sept. 9, 1863; and he was Governor of the Royal Military College, at Sandhurst, from 1868 to June 1875. He was created a Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath, 1873. He was promoted to the rank of General in the Army in Jan., 1875.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, June 12.—The barometer has fallen slightly in north-west India and Central Bengal; it has risen elsewhere, and changes are very irregular over north and north-east India. The pressure is lowest in north Sind, where it is five-tenths lower than in Colombo. The Bombay current has given heavy rain to the Malabar Coast, and moderate showers to the Konkan. Strong westerly winds are blowing across the Deccan and Central India, some showers have fallen in the Central Provinces, and duststorms have occurred in the Punjab with slight rain at the three stations. The conditions are very abnormal at the head of the Bay, and there is much irregular disturbance; but no sign of cyclonic storm forming and contracting. Burma received heavy rain yesterday, and Cachar and Akyab report over eight inches. No important change of weather conditions have taken place during the past day.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. cts.	Fort. In. cts.	Esplanade. In. cts.	Colaba. In. cts.
Previously registered.	3 57	3 61	3 25	5 52
June 11, Monday	......	......	......	0 0
" 12, Tuesday	0 3	0 0	0 0	......
Total	3 60	3 61	3 25	5 52
Total corresponding of date last year	11 20	11 74	9 43	11 72

LOCAL TRAIN SERVICES.

THE residents of Kalyan and Tanna, who are in the habit of journeying daily between those towns and Bombay, have addressed Mr. Conder, the General Traffic Manager of the G. I. P. Railway, with reference to the local train service. Considering the number of passengers their memorial should carry considerable weight with the Railway authorities. In their memorial they say:—

Sir,—While we, passengers between Kalyan, Tanna and Bombay, are awaiting with an interest almost approaching to anxiety the publication of the monsoon time bill of the company, a rumour (though contradicted by a few passengers) reaches us that the 5-50 p.m. down Kalyan passenger train is altered to run as far as Tanna only, a rumour which troubles us a great deal. We hear that an application has also been sent to you by one of the daily passengers stating forth our grievances, and that it has been overlooked. We therefore again beg leave to entreat you to be kind enough to reconsider the proposal by taking into consideration the following circumstances:—

1. That most of us, who are clerks, schoolmasters, share bazaar brokers, &c., will be greatly inconvenienced if we are left at the three stations in Bombay by the cancellation of this very suitable Kalyan passenger train, inasmuch as having to leave our offices, &c., between 5 and 5-30 p.m. (Madras Time) we would be unable to catch the 5 p.m. Poona passenger train, and have to wait for the next Jabalpore mail train for more than an hour.

2. That the Jabalpore mail train is in these days so very crowded with through passengers that it becomes almost impossible for us to get room in the limited number of third class carriages.

3. That the Jabalpore mail train reaches Kalyan at about 8 p.m. (and it is often delayed too, owing to the later arrival of mails, &c.,) when it would be a misery to go home at such a time in darkness, and the more so if it be raining at the time.

4. That bearing in mind the fact that on a certain day, last year, the Byculla Station Master threatened one of us to get down from the carriage to make room for through passengers by whom all the carriages of the Jabalpore mail train were awfully overcrowded, we ask for mercy and entreat you to be kind enough to save us the trouble of hearing such threats by running the local train in question as at present.

(2.) We beg to state that the propriety or impropriety of cancelling this train after Tanna may be judged by comparing the number of periodical ticket-holders that used to travel between Kalyan, Tanna and Bombay before its introduction with the number travelling now.

(3.) We hear that it is urged as one of the main reasons which led to the cancelling of this train after Tanna, *that the train does not pay*. We fail to perceive the propriety of this reason inasmuch as all the passengers that travel by this train are either periodical ticket-holders, who pay their fares once a quarter, or return ticket-holders, who pay their fares when starting from Kalyan.

Under these circumstances, we again request you to take a favourable view of this question and continue to run the train referred to as far as Kalyan, as at present.

THE STORMONT FUND.

THE following is the sixth list of subscriptions received by Mr. W. H. Propert:—

	Rs.
Amount previously published	10,337
Mr. L. R. Ashburner, Late Bo. C.S.	50
Mr. J. A. Baines, C.S.	100
Messrs. Ransoms, Sims and Jefferies	100
From Mr. F. W. Shallis—	
Rao Bahadur Jagjivandas Khushaldas	108
Mr. G. M. Ryan	50
Mr. R. P. Bengiri	6
Mr. B. S. Deshpande	10
In small sums from Halyal	34
A. Cumine, C.S. (2nd donation)	50
Add—	
Amount paid direct to the Bank of Bombay.—	
Mr. J. F. Watson	3
L. P. S.	30
Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Bechardas Veharidas, Desai of Nariad	100
Through Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy, Bart	135
Total	11,113

THE LATE MR. ARDESHIR S. TALEYARKHAN.

WE regret to chronicle the death of Mr. Ardeshir Sorabshah Taleyarkhan, who was one of the oldest and most respected members of the Parsee community at Surat. Mr. Ardeshir Taleyarkhan was directly descended from the Nekhshatkhan-Taleyarkhan family, which resided in Delhi, when the Moguls had their court there, 150 years ago, and to which the Old East India Company were indebted for many concessions from the Moguls. They claimed to be originally sprung from the dynasty of the Yezdegirds, who were seated on the Persian throne when the first Arab invasion took place. On the break-up of the Mogul rule jagirs to the yearly value of one-and-a-half or two lakhs were conferred upon the family, but the Inam Commission (1851) and dissensions among the members led to their ruin. Mr. Ardeshir Taleyarkhan was a Parsee of the old conservative type, but consistently zealous to remove social and religious abuses among his countrymen. As an administrator, he assisted to bring into order the finances of Mysore when it was handed back to the late Maharaja, and as an author he had a skilful pen for Guzerati prose. He died at the patriarchal age of 89, and his obsequies were recently performed with much ceremony at Surat.—*Statesman*.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE following are the additional passengers per s.s. Kaisar-i-Hind, Capt. R. Haselwood, which left yesterday:—

For London.—Mr A Keith, Mr A T Chiodetti, Mrs Molloy, Mr H Bull, Mr P Reilly, and Mr F Reilly.

For Brindisi.—Capt Morrison.

For Gibraltar.—Capt Stokes.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A MEETING of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held on Monday afternoon, when the debate on the new Municipal hall and building was resumed. The chair was occupied by Mr. R. M. Sayani; and the members present were:—Dr. Thomas Blaney, Messrs. Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, G. Cotton, Cowasjee Hormusjee, Dosabhoy Framjee, J. R. Duxbury, Eknath Raghunath Narayen Khote, Fazulbhoy Visram, Grattan Geary, A. M. Gubbay, Jalbhoy Ardaseer Sett, Jamsetji Pallonji Kapadia, Javerilal Umiashunkar Yajnik, Jehanghir Byramjee Murzban, Kaikhusro Nowrojee Kabraji, Karsandas Vallabdas, Cowasjee Dady Limjee, Cowasjee Meherwanjee Shroff, Mahomed Hussein Hakim, Col. G. L. C. Merewether, Mr. Mirza Hussein Khan, Captain Sir Henry Morland, Mr. Muljee Bhawanidas Barbhaya, Khan Bahadur Muncherjee Cowasjee Murzban, Messrs. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jejeebhoy, Nowrojee Byramjee Suntooke, Narayen Gunesh Chandavarkar, Lieut.-Col. A. B. Portman, Messrs. Purshotumdas Munguldas Nuthubhoy, Raghunath Narayen Khote, Rustomjee Dhunjeebhoy Setna, Rustomjee Nusserwanjee Khory, Capt. H. O. Selby, Messrs. Shivji Dhurmaji, Tribhowandas Munguldas Nuthubhoy, Tribhowandas Vurjeewandas, H. Wilmot Uloth, Rao Saheb Vishwanath Narayen Mandlik, and Surgeon-Major G. Waters.

DEBATE ON THE MUNICIPAL BUILDING.

It was agreed on the last occasion to fix the sum which the Corporation were going to spend on the building before going into questions relating to its construction. Mr. Geary had brought forward a resolution which covered the whole ground, but it was resolved to discuss each clause of it seriatim. He withdrew the first clause, which related to the cost of the building, in favour of an amendment by Col. Merewether. There was before the meeting a proposition by Mr. George Cotton postponing the question of cost until the Municipal Commissioner had, in conjunction with an architect, to be nominated by the Corporation, furnished them with plans and estimates of the building. Then there was an amendment by Colonel Merewether that the total cost of the building, inclusive of all charges, should be put down at nine and a half lakhs, and another by Mr. Kabraji limiting the amount to six lakhs.

On the debate being resumed on Monday, Dr. Blaney moved that priority be given to the second para. of Mr. Geary's motion, deferring the erection of a public hall for the present. They ought first to determine whether they should have a public hall or not before fixing the amount which they wished to spend on the hall and building.

The proposition having been seconded by Major Selby, Rao Saheb Mandlik questioned the propriety of the Corporation adopting a procedure which was neither in order nor calculated to save their time.

Mr. Geary pointed out that at the suggestion of the Chairman, approved by the Corporation, he had divided his motion into six clauses, to be taken seriatim, and that there was a certain inconvenience in discarding all that had been said regarding the first point, which had been fully debated on the last occasion. At that time they were on the point of voting upon it, when a gentleman proposed an adjournment. The maximum sum yet proposed for the Municipal buildings was nine-and-a-half lakhs, while some gentlemen had strongly protested that five lakhs would be sufficient for the whole job and that six lakhs would be abundant. If then they were to decide on having forthwith a Town Hall, as well as the offices, before making up their minds on the amount they were going to spend, they might find themselves committed to a proposal which might raise the total amount to fifteen lakhs, which appeared to be the sum which a recent committee had in mind. They must cut their coat according to their cloth, and while they had to decide between the two extremes of five lakhs on the one hand and nine-and-a-half lakhs on the other, it would be foolish to decide on building a large public hall which would involve an expenditure far in excess of the maximum amount that had been proposed with any chance of acceptance. (Hear hear.)

Mr. N. G. Chandavarkar was in favour of accepting Dr. Blaney's proposition, while Mr. Jamsetji Kapadia was opposed to it. On a division, the proposition was lost by a large majority.

Dr. R. N. Khory said the Corporation had already a sum of Rs. 6,51,000 available as building fund, which would rise, with accumulation of interest, to at least seven lakhs in two years, which would be the time required for the completion of the Municipal buildings. The estimate originally given was Rs. 5,93,000 for the building with a dome, and there was nothing to show that it could not be constructed within that estimate. The new Central Press building had three times more accommodation than what was required for the Municipal building, and yet it had cost about seven lakhs only. Dr. Khory concluded by moving an amendment that the Acting Municipal Commissioner be instructed, in consultation with Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban and Colonel Merewether, to arrange with Mr. Chisholm, or any other other architect, for making such alterations in his design for the new Municipal offices as would allow of the building being erected on the site of Bori Bunder, already selected by the Corporation, and that the cost of the building should not exceed seven-and-a-half lakhs, inclusive of the cost of land required for the site, the architect's fees, supervision charges, &c.

The amendment was seconded by Mr. Jalbhoy Setna.

Mr. Jamsetji P. Kapadia said that if they were to agree to spend nine-and-a-half lakhs, and leave the work in the hands of Mr. Stevens, than whom no better man could be found in Bombay, they would get a building worthy of the city. Mr. Stevens knew how to exact work from his contractors who were not allowed to get the better of him as they did of every one else. (Laughter.)

Mr. Kabraji thought that the amendment anticipated one of the points raised in Mr. Geary's motion by mentioning the name of Mr. Chisholm. The question of the architect must be discussed after they had disposed of the question of cost.

Sir Henry Morland said he should like to see a design, not only worthy of the city, but capable of providing a hall worthy of all requirements in future. At present it would meet all requirements if they were simply to build the offices and a council chamber. The Municipal Commissioner thought that a building, exclusive of a large public hall, could be provided for the sum of nine-and-a-half lakhs, and therefore he (Sir Henry) cordially endorsed the amendment proposed by Col. Merewether. They had among them a very eminent architect, whose skill and accomplishments had built what he considered to be the finest building in the city, and the speaker did not think they could do better than trust themselves entirely to the architect to provide them with a suitable and handsome building. He thought in doing so they would serve the best interests of the city. He had prepared a resolution which, he thought, would meet with general acceptance, namely, "That Mr. F. W. Stevens be appointed architect to design and prepare plans and to construct the new Municipal offices at Bori Bunder on the usual terms of the Institute of Architects, and that he be instructed to place himself in communication with the Acting Municipal Commissioner with the view to deciding what extra accommodation (exclusive of stables) is necessary beyond that which was previously specified, and which, including a council chamber, about ninety feet long and forty-five feet wide, can be provided with the sum of eight lakhs of rupees, exclusive of the cost of land, amount of architect's fees and other incidental charges amounting to one-and-a-half lakhs of rupees. That it be an instruction to the architect so to design the building as to admit of a large hall for public meeting, and increased accommodation being added at any future time."

Mr. M. H. Hakim seconded the amendment.

Mr. Geary pointed out that the amendment covered the whole ground, whereas they had decided to take the matter seriatim, and the question immediately before them was that of the cost.

The Chairman allowed the objection, which, he said, was applicable to the amendments of both Sir Henry Morland and Dr. Khory. He accordingly ruled them to be out of order. Sir Henry withdrew his amendment, saying he would vote in favour of Col. Merewether's amendment. Dr. Khory altered his amendment so as to make it agreeable to the Chairman's ruling, by simply affirming that the cost of the building, including all charges, should not exceed seven-and-a-half lakhs. Mr. Kabraji withdrew his own amendment in favour of this one.

The Acting Municipal Commissioner said he made inquiries into the financial position of the Municipality several months ago, and found that, for a long series of years past, the income had been increasing at the rate of about two per cent. per annum, without any increase of taxation whatever. It was probable that some members in that room would live to see the income at one hundred lakhs a year, and with such a splendid revenue the future generations would certainly not thank them if they were to spend only six lakhs on their Municipal building. They had already six lakhs-and-a-half available for the building, and the sum yielded Rs. 32,000 a year by way of interest, so that the amount would come to at least seven lakhs by the time they had completed the building. Now, if they were to decide upon spending nine-and-a-half lakhs, they would have to provide an additional amount of two-and-a-half lakhs, which could be easily obtained by loan. The present generation of taxpayers not only paid Rs. 16,800 a year as the rent of the present building, but they had also, for several years past, been contributing half-a-lakh of rupees a year to form the building fund. He entirely failed to see why the whole cost of the building should fall on the present generation, and why they should not spread such a small burden as Rs. 15,000 or Rs. 16,000 a year over forty years, in order to get a building far better than what they could obtain for six lakhs, and one of which not only the present, but the future, might justly be proud.

Major Selby said that the committee had come to the conclusion that, according to the printed schedule of requirements, the cost would come to something between nine and ten lakhs. But on examination they found that the schedule itself wanted revision, especially with regard to the question of the public hall. It appeared to the committee, from the correspondence, that a public hall was wanted, and in that case the dimensions given for it in the printed schedule were simply nonsense. (A laugh.) When the schedule itself wanted amendment, it was impossible to give them any reliable figure on that basis. Judging by the rates which public buildings in Bombay have cost, he did not think that even the sum of nine-and-a-half lakhs, as proposed by Col. Merewether, would be sufficient. The speaker wished particularly to impress upon the meeting that nine-and-a-half lakhs would not be sufficient for a suitable building, observing that he was determined that he would be no party whatever to giving the Corporation a smaller figure than he honestly believed would be required for the building.

Mr Geary pointed out that it would be impossible to erect suitable buidings at a cost of seven-and-a-half lakhs, including land and fees. They should set against that proposal what Major Selby had just said, that such buildings as were intended, could scarcely be produced even for nine-and-a-half lakhs. Mr. Geary, however, said that in the opinion of competent men an appropriate building, giving them the required space, could be built for that sum. But if it were found hereafter that Major Selby's forecast was justified, and that they must pay ten lakhs for the building as a whole, it would be time enough to consider whether they should keep the work within the limit once fixed, or increase it to ten lakhs, and have a building worthy, not only of the present, but of the future Bombay. It must, at the same time, be remembered that there was a fair and honest prospect of a suitable building being erected by a competent architect for the maximum fixed by Col. Merewether's emendation of his (Mr. Geary's) proposal. (Hear, hear.)

Dr. Blaney protested that there was a strong feeling among the ratepayers that the Corporation should erect a public hall along with the offices. Dr. Blaney was reminded by the Chairman that the question of the hall was not yet before the Corporation.

Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee spoke briefly in support of Mr. Cotton's proposition.

After Mr. Cotton had replied, the several propositions before the meeting were put to the vote. Dr. Khory's amendment was lost by 7 to 23, and that of Colonel Merewether by 10 to 24. Mr. Cotton's proposition was then carried.

Mr. Geary then moved the second clause of his proposition, that the erection of a public hall be deferred for the present. The chief reason why, Mr. Geary said, he deferred for the present the construction of the Town Hall, was that it had been found practically impossible to erect one of the kind required by the public of this city, within any reasonable sum which the Corporation would, under present circumstances, be prepared to grant. Besides this financial difficulty, there were a number of halls in the city which were available to the public. There was the Town Hall, on which the public had a certain claim. Then there was the Framjee Cowasjee Hall, as well as the magnificent Convocation Hall. The last named hall was used but once or twice a year, and he did not see why it should be sacred to silence and darkness throughout the rest of the year. While all these halls were available to the public, it would be idle to build another at present at a heavy cost to the ratepayers. A gentleman, who spoke somewhat out of his turn on this question, said it was particularly necessary that they should build the hall at once as forming part and parcel of the Municipal building. If that gentleman had given the slightest consideration to the question he would have seen that to construct a suitable Town Hall as part of a large public building would interfere with the ventilation of either the hall or the offices, and perhaps of both. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee seconded the proposition. He was in favour of giving the public a hall in the Municipal building, if, as Dr. Blaney had observed, the ratepayers of Bombay demanded it. He did not think there was any evidence of such a desire. If the two amendments, *viz.*, those of Mr. Kabraji and Dr. Khory were in any way an index of the public mind, they showed that the ratepayers of Bombay did not want a hall, for by those amendments it was desired to cut down the sum proposed for the Municipal offices. If the ratepayers of Bombay memorialized the Corporation for a hall he would be glad to vote for it, as there would then be justification for the heavy expenditure. They had for the public use their present splendid Town Hall. If permission was once refused by Government, it was not likely that such a thing would occur again, or that the public temper would allow, it unless the permission for the use of the hall was asked for an illegal purpose.

Sir Henry Morland moved an amendment that the erection of a public hall be deferred for the present, but that it be an instruction to the architect so to design the building as to admit of such hall and increased accommodation being added at any future time.

The amendment was seconded by Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban.

Mr. Geary asked whether the architect was to be instructed to leave space on the existing site for the additional building, or whether additional land was to be purchased and kept ready for a building that might not be erected for some years?

Sir Henry Morland said he would add a clause to that effect if Mr. Geary would accept it.

Mr. Geary said that it would be necessary to decide what the size of the Town Hall would be—whether it was to hold two thousand or five thousand? The architect otherwise would be greatly embarrassed in designing the offices, for he would not know the proportions of the hall, which was to make part of the building first to be erected.

Sir Henry Morland confined his rider to its first form.

Mr. Kabraji observed that the voice of the ratepayers was distinctly opposed to the construction of another public hall.

Major Selby said that it was asserted that the ratepayers of Bombay did not want to spend the rates on large public offices and a Town Hall. But did the ratepayers say that? Those who were in that Corporation returned by their votes did not represent their opinions. (Laughter and "question.") That is the question—Did the ratepayers object to spending money? Ten lakhs for the offices alone without the land would be required. He was himself leaving Bombay, and would be present only at two more meetings of the Corporation; but he wished to say that he stood by the report of the committee, which showed that a considerable outlay on suitable offices was necessary. A hall was necessary for many purposes, though it might be deferred. The organ in the Town Hall had not space enough and would be better in a public hall which would give it more room.

Mr. Duxbury was of opinion that a public hall must be situated in a good position, on an unfrequented and fairly wide road, where some four or five hundred carriages might stand without causing any inconvenience to traffic. Supposing they built a Town Hall in Cruickshank Road or Market Road, he did not know where all these carriages would stand, to say nothing of the stoppage of tramway and other traffic. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Kapadia did not think the ratepayers wanted a public hall, while Mr. M. H. Hakim could not conceive of a Municipal building without a large public hall.

Dr. Blaney again vehemently urged that the ratepayers wanted a hall for the public, and it was incumbent on the Corporation to give it to them.

On a division Sir Henry Morland's amendment was carried by a majority of one—11 to 10. The Corporation was then adjourned till to-morrow.

FULL statistics are given in the Finance Committee's report of the work done in the various High Courts, showing the days of sitting, holidays, &c., which are summarised as follows:—The conclusion to be drawn is that the Judges of the Allahabad High Court sit for the largest number of days; then those of the Lahore Chief Court; then the Bombay and Calcutta High Courts; and the Judges of the Madras High Court sit for the smallest number. Taking the details, out of 61 days the Allahabad Judges sat for 51; Lahore, 47; Calcutta, 42¾; Bombay, 40, and Madras, 33.

WELLS' HAIR BALSAM.

If gray, restores to original color. An elegant dressing, softens and beautifies. No oil nor grease. A Tonic Restorative. Stops hair coming out; strengthens, cleanses, heals scalp.

SKINNY MEN.

"Wells' Health Renewer" restores health and vigor, cures Dyspepsia, Debility. At chemists and druggists.—Cooper, Madon & Co. (Limited), Sole Agents, Bombay.

THE INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.

SIR W. W. HUNTER'S second article in the *Times* on the Indian National Congress deals with its proposals. He writes:—

It is characteristic of the Conservative instinct in India that the Madras Congress has no programme based on theoretical principles. The idea of a paper constitution, so dear to some Europeans reformers, is altogether alien to its aims. Of the 11 resolutions passed by the Congress, four dealt with its own electoral organization and internal management; four related to the expansion or modification of existing institutions of the civil government; three gave expression to the desire, now felt alike by the princes and people, to take a more active share in the military defence of India. Regarding the first class, it need only be said that they provide for 12 standing committees as electoral centres for the great territorial divisions of the Indian Empire, for the preparation of the business to be brought before the Congress at the end of each year, and for the submission of its views to the Viceroy and Secretary of State.

Of the four resolutions dealing with the civil government, perhaps the one of most immediate importance is the proposal for the separation of the judicial from the executive branch of the administration. It may seem strange that such a request has still to be preferred by subjects of Great Britain. It was one of the foundations of English liberty that the executive should not be both prosecutor and Judge in its own cause. The recognition of this principle in India formed the most beneficent aspect of that growing sense of public responsibility which, in the last century, developed a trading company in Bengal into a great Government. The separation of the higher judicial and executive functions effected by Lord Cornwallis has gradually been carried out in the lower grades. In the most efficiently administered provinces it is now almost complete. But one important officer still unites executive authority with judicial powers. This is the "collector-magistrate," or administrative head of the "district," and even his significant double title does not quite adequately express his combination of duties. He is the chief officer responsible for the collection of the revenue, for the efficiency of the police, and for the magisterial jurisdiction throughout a large area, sometimes containing two or three millions of people. The Indian Government has long felt the anomaly of holding the same official accountable for catching the thief and for convicting him, for protecting its fiscal and territorial rights, whose infringements come within the cognizance of the magisterial courts, and for the due punishment of the accused. It has realized, quite as keenly as the speakers at the Congress, the delays of justice and the inconvenience to plaintiffs, prisoners, and witnesses which may arise from their having to follow wearily after the shifting camp of a revenue officer. A collector must move about his district, in some provinces during nearly half the year, and at certain seasons his magisterial work becomes practically subordinated to his more pressing fiscal functions. Postponements of criminal cases and adjourned hearings to an encampment, often many miles distant, are inseparable from such a system. The old argument in its favour, derived from the unsettled or unruly state of the people, is officially admitted to have lost its force in most parts of India. The Government does what it can to lessen the inconveniences by various devices, such as the delegation of the criminal jurisdiction to a joint magistrate, who remains at the headquarters of the district. But an appellate criminal jurisdiction still resides in the collector-magistrate, and want of funds has precluded even this measure of relief from being universally granted. Lord Dufferin has, however, expressed his desire to forward the movement, and the Congress strongly represents the willingness of the people to bear the additional expenditure required. There seems little doubt that, as soon as financial exigencies permit, the complete independence of the judicial administration will be secured throughout all the settled provinces of India.

Another subject on which the Congress laid much stress is the need of technical education. Speakers pointed out that while, down to the present century, India was a great exporter of manufactured goods, her hand-loom industries have now been driven out of the world's market by machine made articles, and that she is become a great importer of textile goods. They recognized that this change was inevitable, but they asked to be enabled to face it. They believe that wages are not only nominally, but also economically and fundamentally, lower in India than in Europe or America, and that Indian labour, if properly instructed, can well hold her own in the new industrial era. One member sagaciously pointed out that in Europe "many thousands die yearly simply because they are not able to purchase the heat which we here get for nothing." He recognised that the sum is a constant factor in favour of the Indian workman, alike in regard to clothing, shelter, and food; but he also recognized the unlikelihood "that pure labour, however cheap, unassisted by technicial education and unassisted by machinery and the improvements of science, will ever compete with educated labour however dear." The Congress desired no artificial stimulants to production. A speaker who referred in a single sentence to protection was checked by cries of "No, no," and promptly changed his line of argument. All that the Congress pleads for is that Indian labour should have the same educational advantages as the rival labour of other countries. Taking its stand on the recommendations of the Education Commission, it asks for an efficient system of technicial instruction for India. It acknowledgest he efforts made already by the Government, but it exposes their inadequacy. It points out that of over three million pupils under instruction only 6,287 are in technical schools or colleges, and those almost exclusively for engineering or medical education. It sternly refused to allow the question to be complicated by political side issues, such as an amendment proposing the extension of the permanent settlement with a view to the improvement of agriculture. But it powerfully urged the extension of practical schools of husbandry, and claimed that the Indian artisans should be enabled by technical training to enter the world's markets with the same advantages as the technically-trained artisans of competing countries. Lord Dufferin has in this matter also shown himself in sympathy with the wants of the people. Nor can there be a doubt but that this deliberate expression of their wishes, together with the local movements to found technical schools and colleges in commemoration of her Majesty's jubilee, will accelerate the desired result.

Another proposal of the Congress is to modify the working of the Indian income-tax in favour of the poor. At present the tax is levied on incomes down to £35 (Rs.500). The Congress desires that the *minimum* income subject to the tax should be £70. It points out that the extortions and oppressions by underlings which render the tax so particularly odious in India are practically confined to the poor and timid class of taxpayers, whose incomes fall between these scales. It urges, with truth, that the Indian family obligation for the maintenance of female members and dependents falls with such severity on this class as to render it scarcely better off than the class with the same income in England, whom no Chancellor of the Exchequer would think of subjecting to the income-tax. As a matter of fact, every well-informed economist will admit that the class earning £35 a year in India is not nearly so well off as the class in England earning £150, the *minimum* income liable to the English income-tax. To attempt to levy the impost on incomes of £35 in England would render it as hateful to the people as it is now in India. The Congress argues that the Government itself acknowledged the hardships of the present low limit by its declared intention to exempt its own servants with incomes below £70. The unfairness of such a special exemption prevented it from becoming law. All that the Congress now asks is that the Government should recognize for the people at large the same limit of £80, which it desired to fix for its own servants—that is to say, for the class with whose means and capacity for paying the tax the Government was most accurately acquainted. In this, as in other questions, the Congress refused to make itself a party to extreme proposals. An amendment, "That as the administration of the income-tax has involved very great hardships, the tax should be abolished" was met with, "It is the only tax that reaches the rich; we do not want to relieve ourselves of taxation," and had to be withdrawn. Nor would it listen to an amendment which, following the English practice, would have entitled the well-to-do classes who composed the Congress to an abatement (in this case of £35) from their gross taxable incomes. The members desired relief only for their poorer countrymen. They expressed their willingness to make good the loss of revenue by a re-imposition of the customs duties, carefully exempting the coarser qualities of piece goods, in which the Indian mills now compete keenly with the English manufacturer, so that Manchester might not accuse them of protectionist leanings. In this proposal they have the concurrence of a large section of the European community in India. It is certain that if the present military exigencies had been foreseen the customs duties would not have been abolished. It is also certain that by exempting the lowest class of incomes, under £70, from taxation, the Government would get rid of the special odium which in India attaches to the income tax.

A resolution to which the Congress attaches much importance deals with the expansion of the Legislative Councils. It points out that the progress of India under the Queen's rule has involved a new development of local government, as represented by municipal legislation, about every ten years. It urges that a similar development may, after a lapse of nearly 30 years, be reasonably expected in the Viceregal and Provincial Legislative Councils. It believes that such an expansion can now be safely effected both in regard to the functions and to the structure of those bodies. As respects functional changes it makes the judicious request that the yearly budget may be laid before the Viceroy's Legislative Council, and not exempted from authoritative discussion by merely publishing it in the *Gazette*. In this request the Congress is supported by the Chambers of Commerce, and indeed by the whole European and non-official community in India. Some defence might indeed be made for the existing practice, if the Indian finance were carefully controlled by Parliament. But even those who most regret the present state of things clearly recognize the impossibility of any real supervision of Indian expenditure being exercised by the House of Commons. We see each year 70 to 80 millions of Indian public money expended without criticism or control from the Indian Legislature, and with the mere face of a debate before 16 or 20 wearied members of Parliament in the dying hours of the Session. No terms can be stronger than those in which English statesmen of both parties and members of the House have condemned or lamented this system. The Madras Congress, in asking that the revenue and expenditure of India may be annually submitted to the Viceroy's Legislative Council, is in complete accord with the European community in India, and with all serious political thinkers in England.

The other functional change with the Congress desires in the Legislative Councils is the right of interpellation. This right was conceded by Lord Dalhousie to the earlier Legislative Council in 1854. Indeed one of the obvious uses of such a body in a country destitute of any official organ or of a semi-official Press, is to enable the Government, by answers to questions, to correct misapprehensions and to state facts. Lord Dalhousie, who held the reigns tighter than any Indian ruler since the Marques of Wellesley in the first years of the century, provided by a standing order that—"A member may ask a question of another member, but such questions must be confined to matters immediately connected with the business of the Legislative Council, and must be asked in a manner which does not involve argument or inference." This order was put to extreme uses, it is stated, by certain English members of the Council, and the Councils Act of 1861 has been worked without any such provision often to the inconvenience of the Government and now to the dissatisfaction of the people. The Congress asks that the right of interpellation be declared, afresh in regard to all questions of internal civil administration. It would exempt from interpellation all questions bearing upon the army, and there are obviously other groups of subjects connected with the foreign policy of the Government and its dealings with the local Governments, or with her Majesty's Ministers, which would also be excluded. The clear right of the Executive to withhold an answer would have to be reserved.

The structual changes which the Congress wishes to see in the Legislative Councils are also two in number. One of them has reference to raising the proportion of non-official members from a third to a half; the other to the introduction of the elective principle. These proposals involve issues so serious that they could only be accepted after deliberate inquiry by Parliament. The numerical change would, indeed, still leave a working majority with the Government, owing to the widely different views and interests which the non-official members represent. The Congress desires in any case to exclude the army from the scope of the reformed Legislative Councils; an exemption to which it might be somewhat difficult to give practical effect.

Its proposal for a partially elective constitution of the Legislative Councils is the outcome of a gradual growth of the representative element in the work of local Government during the past 30 years. Lord Lawrence laid down as Viceroy the general principle in 1864:—"Holding the position we do in India," he said, "every view of duty and policy should induce us to leave as much as possible of the business of the country to be done by the people." The chief Indian administrators of our day have made similar declarations. Some of them, like Sir Richard Temple, base their view on political considerations. "It must be remembered," he said, "that the elective principle is essential to that political training which every stable Government (like that of the British in India) must desire to see possessed by its subjects. Public spirit cannot be created without intrusting the people with a part of their own public business, a part limited at first, but increasing as their fitness shall grow. A trustful policy will be found a wise one, and that which is sound morally will prove to be the safest politically." The majority of Indian statesmen have, however, dealt with the elective principle simply as an administrative necessity, without pretending to any personal predilection for it. Sir Auckland Colvin, the cautious Governor of the North-West, who unites the experience of India and Egypt, lately declared:—"The business of administration in India becomes more complex as years pass on, and the wants of the country grow more numerous. It is impossible for Government, unaided by the people, either to know or to supply those wants. It is to the co-operation of the people in the administration of certain branches of public business that the Government must look to enable it to deal successfully with its difficulties."

The representative principle has already received recognition in many spheres of Indian public life. It has made the great municipalities its own. Even the Universities are passing under its sway. By the Acts of 1857, which created the three original Universities of British India, their governing bodies were composed entirely by nomination. But the Acts for the two more recent Universities cordially recognize the elective principle in the composition of those bodies. The Fellows were no longer to be appointed entirely by nomination, but in part also by election. The three older Universities now desire to strengthen themselves by adopting the same principle. In Bombay a Bill has, I believe, been introduced into the Legislative Council for this purpose, and the question is passing through other stages of development in Calcutta and Madras. The truth is that representative institutions are an irrepressible growth among a people educated on the examples of English liberty, and ruled in the spirit in which England rules India.

The extension of the elective principle to the Legislative Councils would be attended with serious, although not with insuperable, difficulties. In the first place, it is no easy matter to construct an electoral body which would truly represent the diverse race and conflicting communities of India. The Congress clearly perceives this. It proposes, therefore, that the electoral college, after being constituted with due precautions as to fairness from the Municipal Councils, Chambers of Commerce, and other representative bodies should be subject to the scrutiny and revision of the Government, which would supplement any deficient representation of particular classes by adding to the electoral college members named by itself. In the second place, the extension of the elective principle to the Legislative Councils should be gradual, precisely as its adoption has been gradual in the municipalities. The Indian Government must be a strong Government, and any expansion of popular rights would be dearly purchased if it weakened the Executive. But a Legislative Council in which one-half the members were officials, another quarter nominated by the Government, and one quarter elected, would probably increase rather than impair the authority of the Viceroy and the provincial Governors.

I have now enumerated the resolutions of the Indian National Congress bearing upon the civil government. Whatever may be our personal predilections we cannot help making two acknowledgments. First, that each of the proposals is a cautious advance upon well-established lines. Second, that as a whole, they bring foward the main subjects which a Royal Commission, or a Joint Committee of both Houses, such as was announced in the Lords and Commons two years ago, will have to deal with. In a concluding article I shall examine the suggestions by which the Congress would give effect to the desire of the Princes and people to take a more effective share in the military defences of India.

H. M. S. BACCHANTE sailed from Colombo for Mauritius on the 25th ultimo. Before her departure a representative of the *Ceylon Observer* had an interview with H. E. Rear-Admiral Fremantle, when the latter gave his views on the subject of the defences of the East, speaking both freely and forcibly. He thought that what Colombo needed was a couple of torpedo boats; and as to a dock he did not think there was any likelihood of one being constructed there, as Trincomalee could not be abandoned in any case, and Bombay must have one.

A CARD.—An IMPORTANT DISCOVERY is announced in the "Paris Figaro" of a valuable remedy for nervous debility, physical exhaustion, and kindred complaints. The discovery was made by a missionary in Old Mexico; it saved him from a miserable existence and premature decay. The Rev. Joseph Holmes, Bloomsbury Mansions, Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C., will send the prescription, free of charge, on receipt of a self-addressed stamped envelope. Mention this paper.

A BOMBAY JUPITER.

MR. BURJORJEE LIMJEE BATLIBOI will be delighted to learn that the *Daily News* has devoted a whole column of leading matter to his "Jubilee Thunderer." Inadvertently our contemporary gives credit to the Hindu community for Mr. Burjorjee's production, for it styles him a Hindu, instead of a Parsee Essayist. The journal declares that "among the proudest names on the roll of Indo-Anglian essayists, History will, trumpet-tongued, enshrine that of Mr. Burjorjee Limjee Batliboi," and thus it proceeds:—

If aught in this or following sentences appears a trifle exotic to an English reader let him remember that great qualities of style are contagious. We write like Mr. Swinburne after reading Mr. Swinburne, especially in life's gay morn, like Mr Carlyle after reading Mr. Carlyle, and like Mr. Burjorjee Limjee Batliboi after reading Mr Burjorjee Limjee Batliboi. Not, of course, that the imitation is perfect. Of Mr. Swinburne we may only catch the alliteration, of Mr. Carlyle the harshness, of Mr. Burjorjee Limjee Batliboi the Oriental profusion without the Oriental sweetness and fragrance. Mr. Batliboi, whose works are published in. "The Jubilee Thunderer," has already distinguished himself," we learn, "in the literary world." He copes with the most recondite topics, such as "How to Succeed in Life." With startling originality, Mr. Batliboi compares life to walking in the streets, where we do not reach our haven of rest, the happy steeps of the domestic doorstep, by mere pushing and hustling. Let us make the journey of existence smooth to others, as well as to ourselves, urges Mr. Batliboi, and we can only trust that his countrymen and others will attend to a mild wisdom rare in an age of hurry. But Mr. Batliboi scales more poetic heights in an address on our Queen. He begins by saying that he "cannot waste a single word on introductory platitudes." Rushing to the rose-red heart of his topic, he announces that her Majesty is "the *Doyenne* of the ruling Sovereigns of the world as her Empire is very extensive." Pendants may urge that it is not the extent of her Empire which makes a Sovereign or any other lady a *doyenne*. But as Mr. Batliboi had, but half-an-hour for his address, the velocity was too precipitate for him to inquire. "Well, gentlemen," he goes on, in words chosen like jewels from the unsunned hoards of Eastern eloquence.—"Well, gentlemen, such a remarkable phenomenon is worthy of our most serious attention. You have seen from your personal experience that during the last fifty years of her benign reign the spread of education has caused entire change in the country; it has also evolved anarchy, confusion, chaos, and bloodshed from a soil dried up by stagnation and prejudice." Had all the gentlemen been studying social progress for fifty years? It must not be inferred that Mr. Batliboi is a dark and tenebriferous enemy of education. True, he states that education has evolved anarchy, confusion, chaos, and bloodshed, which is just exactly what the Tories always prophesied would happen. But when he says "evolve," Mr. Batliboi clearly means "eliminate" or something of that kind. Otherwise we might prefer even a soil dried up by stagnation and prejudice to the evolution of anarchy, confusion, chaos, and bloodshed. Mr. Batliboi proceeds to string the following "Orient pearls," and, if a little "at random," the effect is all the more lustrous, beneficent, and in the highest and purest sense of the term Augustan.

"Well, gentlemen, we see every day that any individual, whether rich or poor, young or old, weak or powerful, is punished in accordance with the crime." Mr. Batliboi would have us note that the crime of being young is not punished like the crime of being powerful, nor the sin of being old like that of being rich. We Anglo-Saxon fellow-citizens of Mr. Batliboi must rejoice that English justice has placed this glowing sacrifice on the dazzling altar of the Common (or garden) law, and of International Jurisprudence. "Our Queen," he says, "has entered into the spirit of grave reform with sincere fervour and wonderful zest." As a result, at the Jubilee, "worldly approbation will be lavished upon her by all classes of people. Then comes a sentence which glows like a gem from Golconda's mines among the sable produce of dark Newcastle's industry. To sketch the character of our good Queen on this occasion would be tantamount to washing a blackamoor white," which can only be done by aid of the worldfamed soap of Messrs.——; but Mr. Batliboi does not prostitute his pen to venal though lucrative purposes of advertisement. His meaning is not absolutely on the surface, but no more is that of various persons eminent in poetry and politics. When Mr. Batliboi says that to sketch her Majesty's character is tantamount to washing a blackamoor white he does not imply that his Sovereign needs what Mr. Froude has done for Henry VIII., and Professor Beesly for Tiberius. No, he means one of two things. Either he intends to say that it is impossible to sketch her Majesty's charactor at all, or he has by a natural association of ideas mixed up washing the blackamoor with painting the lily, and gilding refined gold. The latter, as the more poetical, appears the more plausible solution of a text which certainly does require a scholiast. Mr. Batliboi finally bids his friends "replenish their glasses," and drops into poetry. A little of the gilt may be abraded from the stately and luxurious edifice of gingerbread when we mention that this address was never delivered to anybody, and is a purely Academic flight of ardent loyalty, and of an imposing but never gaudy rhetoric.

The early marriages of Hindoos occupy the chaste pen of a Batliboi, and set free the flashing rivulets of his style. "Perhaps the husband may happen to be an unprincipled and haughty person. The slightest mistake of his wife clouds his lofty brows and excites him a great deal." Alas! this does not happen only when two young Hindoo hearts are united, like half blown buds in one bouquet. Even in England, in the marriages of the mature, the lofty brow of the husband is occasionally darkened by the slightest mistakes of his wife. Take Lord Byron's case. This noble poet was haughty and unprincipled. History records that once when he was composing verse, and when Lady Byron came into the room, and probably hunted for her scissors on his writing table, she asked, "Do I disturb you, Byron?" And the ruthless noble answered, "Yes, damnably." These are the things that draw the dark eyebrow of an inky cloud over literary households, and Mr. Batliboi must be informed that such unprincipled haughtiness is not confined to Hindoo child marriages. Here, too, as well as in India, many a wife makes her husband wretched "because she is entirely incapable of concurring with him in his opinions, and of appreciating the worth of his exceptionally high attainments." Ah, even if Hindoo ladies do not marry till they are thirty (which we would be the last to urge), if they resemble English women they will often "entirely fail to appreciate the exceptionally high attainments" of their husbands. Clever men have a way of wedding dull domestic wives, even when they need not choose them at the comparatively tender age of nine. And what to do with the dull wives of clever men is, as Mr. Batliboi should be informed, one of the most excruciating plaguespots on the surface of English society. This must be made plain to him, because he looks forward to an age of superlative and impossible hilarity, when child marriages no longer prevail. At present these marriages, he declares, do not add to the felicity of households. When parents hear that their son-in-law is rather a bad brat than otherwise, "addicted to sensual pleasures, and careless of the culture of his mind," then "their excited and provoked feelings are well depicted in the outline of their complexion, in their roseate cheeks; and in the contempt and sneer playing over their brows." As Mr. Batliboi never wrote a truer word, nor better illustrated the corrugated yet briliant texture of an Indo-Anglian style, we may here conclude a brief but not wholly unsympathetic notice of his remarkable compositions.

A GOLD STANDARD FOR INDIA.

THE report that Lord Cross favours the establishment of a gold standard for India lends interest to two memoranda on the gold standard written a few months since by Mr. L. C. Probyn. In his first memorandum Mr. Probyn says:—

The main points of my scheme for the establishment of a currency in India based on a gold standard are:—

The existing Government Rupees and currency notes secured on them should continue as at present to be full legal tender and the ordinary current money of the country;

That the Indian mints should be closed for coinage except on Government accounts;

That provision should be made for the expansion of the money circulation by the issue of currency notes against gold received at a fixed price, and retained as part of the currency reserve.

The price proposed is one Rupee for every 8·475 grains Troy of fine gold. This represents one Rupee for 3-40 of 8*l*., or 1*s*. 6*d*.

The currency offices, and all the treasuries in India acting for them, should be allowed to receive gold in quantities of two ounces and upwards, under suitable arrangements with the assay offices. Currency notes or silver Rupees should be given in exchange for such gold, subject to a small charge to cover the cost of melting and refining.

The gold thus received should be made into bars containing each 40 lbs. 1 oz. 13 dwts. 20 grains of gold, eleven-twelfths fine, representing in value at the price above given, Rs. 25,000 or 1,875*l*. Four of the bars would represent one lakh (100,000) of Rupees; and should be legal tender for that amount. No gold coins should be struck. Gold should not be legal tender except for one lakh of Rupees or more.

Special currency notes for Rs. 100,000 should be issued in exchange for the gold bars or for gold bullion. These notes to be payable at the option of the holder either in silver Rupees or gold bars.

Gold bars sufficient to meet all the one-lakh notes outstanding to be specially retained for the purpose, all the other gold being treated as part of the general reserve.

By this plan the currency of India would be fixed on a gold basis without bringing gold into general circulation in that country, and with, therefore, but a very small extra demand on the gold stock of the world.

The standard would practically be the same as the English standard, with the Rupee valued at 3-40 of 1*l*., the circulating medium consisting of silver Rupees and currency notes and only to a very limited extent of gold bars and gold notes of 100,000 Rupees.

In a second paper Mr. Probyn says:—

The foregoing memorandum, explaining a proposal for the establishment of a gold standard in India, was drawn up for the Gold and Silver Commission.

Lord Sherbrooke (then Mr. Robert Lowe), in the *Fortnightly Review* of July, 1879, suggested the adoption of a currency for India of the character proposed. The late Colonel Smith, formerly Mint Master of Madras and Calcutta, also very strongly advocated a gold basis for our Indian currency. And the Government of India, in November, 1878, formally proposed to the Secretary of State the adoption of a gold standard. With such testimony in its favour, I think further inquiry should be made as to the practicability of the measure.

Its advantages would be:—

1. The improvement of trade with gold standard countries which must result from the removal of the speculative element in the Exchange caused by the price of silver—a price not dependent on the ordinary laws of production and supply and demand, but influenced largely by the action of Government which it is impossible to anticipate.

2. The encouragement of flow of capital for investment in India, which is hindered by the uncertain value of Indian currency in England.

3. The improved credit of the Government, which would result in a very large saving in the interest on its Rupee loans.

4. The saving in the ordinary remittances of the Government from India to England.

5. The saving to the people of India who are now receiving and hoarding quantities of silver, in ignorance of its being a metal which is losing value in the markets of the world.

The principal objections to it are the following:—

1. The further fall in the gold price of silver which its adoption would no doubt cause.

2. The danger of illicit coinage of full weight Rupees which would be emphasized by this fall.

3. The probability of the country being flooded by hoards of Rupees which would be brought out when their nominal became materially in excess of their intrinsic value.

4. The difficulty of dealing with Rupees which are now current in Ceylon, Mauritius, and elsewhere outside British India.

5. The further appreciation of gold which would result from the additional demands on it consequent on the adoption of the scheme.

6. The evil of a currency not strictly automatic in its action.

I would briefly remark, however, regarding the objections—

1. The shock at first to the silver market would be great. But the price would probably in time adjust itself to the altered circumstances. The least profitable mines would be closed when the stimulus to production, caused by the Indian mints being kept open for coinage of silver, was removed.

2. There is probably no real danger in the extensive fabrication of illicit coins within Indian limits. The Government of India, when examining this objection in November, 1878, considered it of but little practical importance. The importation from abroad could be prevented by the imposition of heavy penalties.

3. The scheme would, no doubt, act as an inducement to bring out hoards which might otherwise have remained dormant. But the danger to some extent exists under our present system, and by encouraging the coinage of Rupees we are increasing its magnitude.

4. Special legislation might be necessary for colonies like Ceylon and Mauritius.

5. The matter should be regarded entirely from an Indian point of view. If the interests of India demand a gold standard it should be adopted irrespective of its effect on the world generally.

6. The proposed currency would expand, but not contract, automatically; and there is the danger of the excessive expansion alluded to above (3). But looking at the normal increase required owing to increased population and the development of the country, and at the probability that in time so much gold might be held by the currency department under the scheme as would permit of automatic contraction, if necessary, I do not think this is a danger which need be feared.

SIR EDWIN ARNOLD'S NEW POEMS.

THE *Times*, in a review of Sir Edwin Arnold's new book, "Lotus and Jewel," says:—

In the "Indian Temple," which is the first part of the "Lotus and Jewel," the spirit of the East addresses itself simultaneously to the soul, the intellect, and the senses. A Western Sahib, set free from prejudices, who is studying the sacred lore of the East, seats himself in the temple between the priest of the shrine and a dancing girl in its service. The sage discourses on deep questions of doctrine and faith, and discloses the pregnant meanings that lie hidden in the myth of the Lotus and Jewels and in the mysterious triad of letters that is their symbol. As the Sahib is sitting between Wisdom and Folly the tension of profound thought is relieved by the light lays of the nautch girl. The sage is showing the way towards Heaven, and hard it seems to be for ordinary humanity to follow him; the nautch girl, who embodies the sensuous side of their religion, incarnates the temptations which hold men down to earth, although Brahminism has consecrated them in its worldly wisdom. Her songs are full of love as those of Anacreon, and very sweet, some of them are, none the less so that they are characteristically tinged with a voluptuousness which recalls the sacred passion of the poet of the Canticle. There is a tinge of religious feeling in them, too, as befits a consecrated libertine. Here is one of the passionate verses taken almost at random:

> Resolve me—element by element—
> Into the Void, oh God! I am content,
> So I may only be for him I love,
> The water in his tank, the winds that rove
> Around his brows the light that serves his needs,
> The fire that warms him, and the soil that feeds.

Sir Edwin Arnold's descriptions are glowing with local colour and delightfully vivid. The temple, with its painted dome, stands above the confluence of two rippling streams in the Deccan flats:—

> And all along those shining banks,
> Neem and acacia trees in ranks
> Shaded the flood, making cool homes
> Of leafy peace for all that comes
> To river-side, the pheasant-crow,
> The jay, the coppersmith whose blow—
> In his green smithy stoutly plied
> Ringing from dawn till eventide—
> Falls "klink, klank, klink" upon the ear:
> And social weavers, who from fear
> Of thievish snakes their nests suspend
> Swinging from every branchlet's end;
> There, too, the nine brown sisters talked:
> The silver feathered egret stalked;
> The muchi-baug—"tiger of fish"—
> Shot from the air with arrowy swish,
> And soared again—his pearly prey
> Clutched in red talons. All the day
> You heard the necklaced jungle dove
> Cooing low songs of ceaseless love.

Delightfully characteristic of the ingenious subtlety of the Oriental casuist is the case of conscience melodiously propounded by the Sahib, where a chaste and devoted spouse is ready to break her solemn nuptial vows, with her husband's consent, that she may relieve the necessities of a holy mendicant when there was a sore famine in the land. There is dramatic intensity in the central situation when the husband decides that his wife has done right in giving the usurer the promise she is bound to redeem. And her piety, horrible as we may deem it, is rewarded when the gods work a miracle in the moment of her despair, by softening the stony heart of the money-lender who has the helpless victim at his mercy.

The conception of "The Casket of Gems"—the treasure of many-colored precious stones, with their eventful experiences in passing from hand to hand since they have been dug out of the mine or fetched up from the depths of the ocean—give lavish occasions for the play of fancy, of which the poet has not been slow to avail himself. He rings the changes upon all manner of fantasies, and nothing seems to be a digression, because anything may come within the range of his subjects. Some of the lays are light and playful; others are graver and severe almost to austerity, although all are sweet and melodious. Thus in "Opals" Science is made to stoop to be the handmaid of Sentiment, and we admire the technical dexterity with which the poet can manipulate prosaic ideas and impracticable words. Take this verse by way of specimen:—

> Till ages thence—of ruined nummulites,
> Pharaohs their pyramids majestic build:
> And Pheidias from a tomb of trilobites,
> Calls Pallas forth, radiant with helm and shield.

As the nephrite and the nacre, the jade and the pearls, the burning rubies and the glittering diamonds are poured in poetical profusion from the chased and sculptured casket of ivory, the superstitions of many countries are freely intermingled, with sacred legend, fables, and folklore. The casket is a repertory of research among the romantic literature of Eastern nations. In the endless flow of fancies we are never sated, for the scenes and figures are perpetually shifting, like the colours of the gems in changing lights. In the "Rubies," that transport us to "the steaming groves" of our new acquisitions in Northern Burma there is another charming and ingenious apologue expanded in a graceful parable. A cup containing the elixir of life is presented to a mighty monarch, and with a single exception, the created things that worship him entreat him to drink. Last of them all the dove is called into consultation, and that symbol of faithful love advises otherwise, and prevails. The dark picture of the future she conjures up speaks straight to the heart of the monarch:—

> Then, moaned the dove, I grieve
> They counsel thee to drink, for all will go,
> Thy Queens, the children, ministers and slaves:
> Thy best belov'd will be as last year's snow
> On these hot mountains! Thou wilt rule mid graves,
> Dead—though thou livest—with thy dead; and see
> Lip after lip, pressed once to thy lip, press
> The bitter brim of Fate's black cup; and be
> Sad in thy splendour, with such loneliness
> As deserts know not, nor the lifeless main;
> Thy earth around thee will grow old and gray;
> Thy kingdom pass; thy fields fall wild again,
> But thou—too favoured—shalt be young alway
> With memory only old; yet that will taste
> Death in the dust which blows from every tomb,
> Death in the flowers which wave in every waste,
> Death in the midday light, death in the gloom.

Even more impressive, although almost painfully repulsive in its conception, is a companion apologue in "Amber and Lazulite," where the Lord Buddha himself in his boundless beneficence condescends to convert a nautch girl from her sensuous love by a terrible and ghastly display of his power. Sighing out her soul to the Eastern Adonis, who is the object of her adoration, she sinks to sleep in his arms but when she awakens—

> Clasped to her heart,
> A festering corpse tainted the air; its bones
> Ridged the shrunk flesh; the putrid inward part
> Blotched it with green and purple; cold as stones
> Glared its glazed orbs; all the fair grace was fled
> Like gold fruit mouldered, or a lily's crown
> Withering to foulness?

By way of banishing that grim vision we quote the concluding couplet of the poem, which draws the distinction between love and illicit passion:—

> Love can bring
> Gladness from grief, high hope from death and slaughter,
> Light out of darkness, good from everything.

AN INTERESTING VISIT.

(Extract from an article in "The Fountain.")

THE other day I had the privilege of spending an hour in the consulting rooms of a medical electrician who bids fair to make for himself a great reputation. Although Mr. B. Copson Garrat does not place himself so prominently before the public as do some others in his profession, I have good reason to believe that he is doing a work which is scarcely less extensive, and is certainly not less effective, than theirs. Mr. Garrat is a man who likes to work in a quiet way. I think, however, that such a man ought to be better known. He is an enthusiast, albeit, a very sober one. He will talk to you by the hour about medical electricity, in which he is, of course, thoroughly well up, and he never tries of showing you its wondrous effects. If you ask him why he goes into raptures over this remarkable therapeutic agents, he will give you two very good reasons; the first is that it gave him new life, and the second is that it has given new life to others. Mr. Garrat knows, and therefore speaks.

After giving me a little galvanism, which had no more serious effect than to make my hands feel a little sleepy, Mr. Garratt converted the current into what is termed constant instead of induced, and assured me there was just as much electricity passing through my body as would be sufficient in the other form to kill me. As an illustration of the penetrative power of magnetism, I may mention that I held in front of me a mariner's compass, and Mr. Garratt held behind me one of his magnetic bends, and in a moment the magnetic current passed through my clothing—and I had a very heavy overcoat on—and through my body, and laid hold of the hand of the compass. This is the mighty force which Mr. Garratt infuses into and sends right through the system of his patient, producing the most astonishing and beneficial results.

Some of the most startling scientific discoveries of the present age are based upon magnetic principles, and the efficacy of magnetism as a healer promises to lead to results quite as startling as any that have attended it in other directions. Here let me repeat that magnetism is not galvanism. The latter, as I understand, often fails, and even when it succeeds it is open to the objection that its effect is too powerful. In skilful hands it has been and may be used with success; but it is, nevertheless, in its application, often of a painful irritating character, because it must come into direct contact with the body, requiring the nerves as a conducting medium. Mr. Garrat does not claim to have made any new discovery, but he has found out how to use electricity in the most efficient and practical way.

Magnetism does not supersede ordinary medicines, but can be used in conjunction with them without at all affecting or being effected by their action. Its chief value is that it will reach cases which ordinary medicine will not touch. Take paralysis. The doctor does not, cannot, cure paralysis, but Mr. Garratt can point you to people who were bedridden and, to all appearence, bedridden for life, but who, thanks to magnetism, have left their couch, and are now engaged in the active work of life. Long standing cases of epilepsy and spinal irritation have also been cured. I take these cases from a pamphlet of Mr. Garratt's, where full names and addresses are given, and which will be sent post free to any person who will write to his consulting rooms, 1-6, Finsbury square, London, E. C. Ordinary medicines are of little avail in chronic cases of long standing; but these are just the cases that Mr. Garrat likes to undertake. Another class of sufferers who derive incalculable benefit from magnetism are people of overworked brain. In such cases the physician usually prescribes complete rest and a total change of air, medicine being of little use Mr. Garrat affirms that he can give the overworked man all the benefit that he would derive from rest and change, and give it to him in a very much quicker, simpler, and cheaper way. It will be seen, therefore, that Mr. Garratt's system is not opposed to the efforts of others who are battling with disease; on the contrary, it is an auxiliary which may be used in conjunction with and as a supplement to them.

WHETHER the inventor of the now universal "Cottage piano" is worthy to be held up to the admiration of posterity, remarks a correspondent, is a question upon which the young lady who so diligently practises her scales, and the brain-worker who seeks in vain to stuff the sound out of doors and windows, will probably hold different opinions. But now that this instrument of refined torture is to be found in one room or more in every house, it seems almost strange that its very invention is practically within living memory. Mr. A. N. Wornum, whose death, in his seventy-fourth year, was announced the other day, was actually an apprentice in the workshop of Robert Wornum, when that manufacturer, in 1828, patented the "cottage," or so-called "French" action, which has been generally adopted (with many modifications) throughout England, France and Germany. Upright pianos of diverse sorts were, of course, made early in the present century, and the tall, ugly, and unwieldy "cabinet" pianos may be recollected by men of middle age. But the smaller and less cumbersome "cottage" piano eventually drove all competitors from small houses, partly because it was cheaper, partly, as the cynics aver, because its top lid was found so excellent a place for music books, China ornaments, and other things calculated to deaden the tone. The pioneers of the modern pianoforte are, however, fast dying out. Perhaps the oldest survivor is Mr. Thomas Molineux, himself the inventor of a celebrated "action," and a director of St. James's Hall. He is now a man of eighty-five, and must have been an eye-witness of the growth of the instrument now in use, almost from its birth down to its present state of advanced development.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

June 14.—Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
" 18.—Prince of Wales Press Co., 3 p.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
" 19.—Departure of M. S. Assam.
" 20.—Town Council, 3 p.m.
" 21.—Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
" 25.—Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
" 26.—Departure of M. S. Clyde.
Badneira Manufacturing Co., 3 p.m.
" 27.—Town Council, 3 p.m.
" 28.—Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Coronation Day.
July 3.—Departure of M. S. Siam.
" 10.—Departure of M. S. Ganges.
" 24.—Bangalore Races.
" 26.—Bangalore Races.
" 28.—Bangalore Races.
" 31.—Bangalore Races.
Aug. 7.—Poona Sky Races.
" 9.—Poona Sky Races
" 14.—Lucknow Sky Races.
" 16.—Lucknow Sky Races.
" 18.—Lucknow Sky Races.
" 23.—Bombay Presidency Assault-at-Arms.
" 24.—Bombay Presidency Assault-at-Arms.
" 25.—Bombay Presidency Assault-at-Arms.
Secunderabad Sky Races.
" 28.—Secunderabad Sky Races.
" 30.—Secunderabad Sky Races.
Sept. 1.—Secunderabad Sky Races.
" 3.—Soldiers' Industrial Exhibition, Poona.
" 20.—Poona Races.
" 22.—Poona Races.
" 25.—Poona Races.
" 27.—Poona Races.
" 29.—Poona Races.
Oct. 15.—Mysore Sky Races.
" 17.—Mysore Sky Races.
" 19.—Mysore Sky Races.
" 30.—Lucknow Autumn Races.
Nov. 1.—Lucknow Autumn Races.
" 3.- Lucknow Autumn Races.
" 6.—Meerut Autumn Races.
" 8.—Meerut Autumn Races.
" 10.—Meerut Autumn Races.
" 17.—Hyderabad Races.
Sonepore Races.
" 20.—Hyderabad Races.
Sonepore Races.
" 22.—Hyderabad Races.
Sonepore Races.
" 24.—Hyderabad Races.
Dec. 22.—Calcutta Races (First Meeting.)
" 26.—Calcutta Races (First Meeting.)
" 29.—Calcutta Races (First Meeting.)

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Adirondack, 1,302 tons, Captain R Green, cleared yesterday, for Karachi, in ballast.

THE s s Eastbourne, 1,508 tons, Captain J Watson, cleared out yesterday for Trieste and Venice, with a general cargo.

THE s s Knight Companion, 2,606 tons, Captain J L Shiell, cleared outwards yesterday, for Antwerp, with a general cargo.

THE B I Steamer Landaura, 2,148 tons, Captain A Clark, arrived in Bombay, yesterday, from Calcutta via Coast Ports and Colombo, with a general cargo.

THE s s Chelydra, 1,574 tons, Captain H Pease, will sail to-day for Marseilles and London, with a general cargo and Mr J Traill and servant, as passengers.

THE B I Steamer Arabia, 675 tons, Captain G Shepherd, from Busreh via Karrachi, arrived in port, yesterday, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Messrs F P and J P Doctor, John Napier, Sergeant and Mrs Wharton, and one lady, saloon, and 75 deck, including military details.

VESSELS IN DOCK.—JUNE 12.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Singapore...	2432	G. Parodi	A	F. Bozzoni.
" Kaisar-i-Hind	2406	J. Hazelwood ..	C	P. & O. Co.
" Khiva	1419	Crew........	D	P. & O. Co.
" Sahara	1188	Goldsworthy ..	E	F. Muir & Co.
" Cuba........	1372	H. Agnew	F	K. Nixon & Co.
" C. Sinclair..	1911	Kewley	G	F. Muir & Co.
" Eastbourne.	1509	Watson	H J	J. Mackintosh & Co.
" Kangra	1466	H. M. Ingrawn...	K	B. I. S. N. Co.
" Merton Hall	2646	J. Hughes	L	E. Bates & Co.
" Eden Hall ..	2353	Millard	M	E. Bates & Co.
" Bedouin	1277	Robson	N	The Bo. Co., Ld.
" Chelydra ..	1574	Peace	O	Beyts, Craig & Co.
" Amphitrite.	1502	Brackenbury ..	P	J. Mackintosh & Co.
" Medusa	1775	C. Sbutega......	Q	J. Jani.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. L. Tower ..	1892	Purse	1	Beyts, Craig & Co.
" Lalpoora.....	2140	Livingstone	2	M. Mackenzie & Co.
" Principia ...	1790	J. W. Massaia ...	3	J. Mackintosh & Co.
" Lombardy..	1571	Preston	5	P. & O. Co.
" Oxford	1892	Jones	6	Captain.
" C. Tower ...	1927	Hamley	7	Captain.
" Kt. Companion	2606	Shiell	8	K. Nixon & Co.
Ship Kt. Companion	1489	Davies	10	K. Nixon & Co.
" Assam a.......	2449	F. Newell	11	....
" Chilian	1415	Bannister	12	K. Nixon & Co.
" Chyphorenes	1300	J. W. Kelly ..	13	Captain.
" Dunedin.....	1417	J. P. Cummins ..	14	J. Mackintosh & Co.
" P. Hendrick	2041	Collin	15	V. Ebram.
" Cedar Branch	1645	Ritson	16	J. Mackintosh & Co.
" Dragoman...	1819	Rose	17	R. Framji.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel.	Commander	From
12	Arabia (s)	Shepherd ..	Busreh, May 29.
	Landaura	Clark	Calcutta, May 14.

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
12	Kaiser-i-Hind (s)..	Haselwood..	London & Brindisi.
	Adirondack (s) ..	Green	Karachi.
13	Kt. Companion (s)	Shiell	Antwerp.
	Eastbourne (s)...	Watson	Trieste & Venice.
	Chelydra (s)	Peace	Marseilles & London.

The s. s. Pemba commenced to load yesterday. for Karachi and the Persian Gulf Ports.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS

BANKS.

——	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	20,000	500	all	7 pct.	862½
Bank of Bengal ...	12,000	500	all	10 do.	930
Bank of Madras ...	10,000	500	all	14 do.	810
EXCHANGE BANK.					
Agra Bank ...	10,000	£	£	5 do.	120
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation ...	60,000	100	all	17½ do.	449
National Bank of India ...	37,330	£125 250		5 pct.	130

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. per cent. Stock ...	..	£100	–	–	£160
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent ...	–	£100	–	–	£161

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire Insurance Co ...	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,150
Empire Fire Insurance Co ...	200	5,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,060
Indian Fire Insurance Co ...	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co. ...	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	2,025

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton ...	200	1,250	1,250	Rs. 75	1,275
Albert Ginning Co. ..	100	500	500	Rs.	425
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee ...	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	840
Apollo Press Co. (small shares) ...	750	400	400	Rs. 20	245
Bellary ...	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	215
Breul's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld ...	0	200	200	Rs. 16	110
Bombay Cotton Press.	100	125	125	Rs. 15	187½
Colaba Press Co. ...	0	1,880	1,880	Rs. 600	550
Dhollera P. & G. Co. .	0	300	300	12	105
East India Press Co. .	0	1,000	1,000	Rs. 130	1,190
English Press & Mfg. Co., Ld... ...	400	250	...	..	265
Fort Press Co. ...	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 60	1,500
French Press Co. ...	300	500	500	Rs. 80	500
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld. ...	450	500	500	Rs. 25	407
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co. ...	210	450	all	Rs. 45	350
Manmar Manfg. Co ...	1,000	250	250	Rs. 10	205
Mercantile Press ...	1,500	125	125	Rs. 5	70
Mofussil Co. ...	3,125	400	400	Rs. 0	407½
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	Rs. 60	540
New Indian Press ...	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10	75
Prince of W. Press ...	600	500	100	Rs. 30	300
Sabapathy Press Co. Ld., (Bellary.) ...	500	500	500	Rs. 40	440xd
Sind Press Co. ...	400	2,000	750	Rs. 50	450
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co. ...	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 120	1,225
Sassoon Press Co. ...	300	500	500	25	500
Volkart Press Co. ...	605	1,000	1,000	P	615

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown & Co Ld...	1,000 750	200 200	200 150	10 p.ct	200 150
Badham Pile & Co. Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 16	174
Bapty Co., Ld. ...	335		185	Nil.	52
Bombay Land & Buildg Co., Ld. ...		500	100	6 p.c.	100
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	750	500	500	10 p.c	500
Bombay Saw Mills ...	600	1,000	1,000	--	90nom
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	...	94
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	Rs. 135	3,025
Do. (3rd Issue) ...	2,000	62	375	Rs. 33½	755
Bombay Municipal Bonds ...	—	—	—	5 p.c.	107½
Clydesdale Dyeing Co	1,000	500	500	--	505
Cooper, Madon & Co. Ld. ...	3,000	00	100	Rs. 10	68
Geyer & Co., Ld. ...	500	100	40	...	41
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association ...	5,000	100	10	10 p.c.	7½
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25		8
Kurrachee Lighterage Co., Ld. ...	500	256	250	...	150
Kemp & Co. Ld. ...	4,000	200	175	Rs. 28½	377
Marcks & Co., Ld. ...	4,000	30	100	Rs. 10	95
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	13 p.ct	80
Napier Foundry and M'fg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..	104xd
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company ..	5,000	200	50	10 p.c.	123
Oriental Loan Association ...	5,000	20	20	8 p. c.	17
Pearse and Co., Ld. ...	1,000	100	100	Rs. 1	40
Port Canning Co. ...	6,000	000	1,000	R 9	360
Royal Flour Mills ...	2,500	100	100	Nil	50nom
Phillips & Co., Ld. ...	4,000	100	100	p.c.	109
Soundy & Co. Ld. ...	1 000	100	1 0	9 p.c.	85
Southwell and Austin.	1,000	...	..		30
Telephone Co., Ld. ...	19,200	25	25	Rs. 2	7
Treacher & Co., Ld. ...	2,000	500	500	Rs. 90	1,205
Thacker & Co., Ld. ...	1,800	100	100	Rs. 15	201
Western India Flour Mills ...	000	125	125	nil	40
M. Mody & Co ...	1,000	200		p	160
Berars Oil Mills Co., Ld.	1,250		All	..	90

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Co. ...	1,308	1,000	1,000	...	1,1[illegible]0
Albert Edward Mills Co., Ld.		00	500	Rs. 25	440
Anglo-Indian Spinning & Wfg. Co., Ld.	9,345	100	100	Rs. 4	102
Alfred Mfg. Co., Ld...	1,000	500	500	...	340
Ahmedabad Ginning & M. Co., Ld. ...	700	1,000	1,000	..	–
Ahmedabad Mfg. & Calico Printing Co.	4,800	125	125	..	..
Ambica S. & M. Co., Ld. ...	600	1,000	1,000	..	..
Alliance Cotton Mfg. Co., Ld. ...	1,800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	650
Bellary S. & W. Mill, Ld. ...	871	500	500	Rs. 22½	520
Bombay Cotton Mfg. Co., Ld. ...	600	500	500	Rs. 20	340
Bombay United S. & W. Co. ...	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	890
Berar Manufacturing Co., Ld. ...	2,750	200	200	..	150
Central India S. & W. & Mfg. Co., Ld. ...	4,500	500	500	Rs. 0	1,005
City of Bombay Mf'g. Co., Ld. ...	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 52	1,020
Colaba Land & Mill Co., Ld. ...	4,000	700	700	Rs. 30	785
Connaught Mills Co., Ld. ...	840	500	500	Rs. 25	680
Cocria S. & W. Co., Ld. ...	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	625
David Mills Co., Ld. ..	1,600	5 0	350	Rs. 500	510
Dhun Mills, Ld. ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,050
Empress S. & W. Co., Ld. ...	1,415½	500	500	Rs. 25	785
Framjee Petit S. and Mfg. Co., Ld. ...	,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	645xd
Gordon S. & Mf'g. Co. Ld. ...	9,700	150	150	..	192½
Goolam Baba S. & W. Co., Limited ...	2,000	500	500	..	300
Guzerat Ginning & Mfg. Co., Limited ..		1,000	1,000	..	...
Guzerat S. & W. Co., Limited	420	1,000	1,000	...	83
Hindustan S. & W. Mills Co., Ld. ...	1,200	1,000	1,000	35	850
Howard & Bullough Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	...	675
Hingunghat Mill Co., Limited. ...	700	575	500	Rs. 37½	720 625
Hyderabad Deccan S. & W. Co., Ld. ...	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	790
Indian Mfg. Co., Ld. ...	600	1,000	1,00	Rs. 8	1,280
Imperial Cotton Mills Co., Limited ...	1,36	500	500	Rs. 25	575
Jamshed Mfg. Co., Limited ...	1,600	25	25	Rs. 15	310
James Greaves Mill Co., Limited ...	1,320	500	500	Rs. 2	675
Jaffer Ali S. & W. Co., Ld., Original ..	600	500	500	Rs. 11	425
Increased ...	1,483	250	25		
Jubilee Mill Co., Ld...	466	1,000	200	–	
Jewraj Balloo S. & W. Co., Ld. ...	1,100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 55	1,150
Khandesh S. & W. Mills Co., Ld. ...	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	715
Khattow Makanjee S. & W. Co., Ld ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	735
Lukhmidas Khimjee S. & W. Co., Ld ...	1,000	,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,040
Leopold S. Bleaching & Mfg. Co., Ld ...	3,500	0	100	Rs. 5	146
Madras United S. and W. Mills Co., Ld. ...	500½		1,000	Rs. 125	2,500
Mahaluxmi S. & W. Co. Ld. ...	650	1,00	1,000	Rs. 30	525
Mazgon S. & Mfg. Co., Ld. ...	5,000	250	250	Rs. 5	165
Morarjee Goculdas S. & W. Co., Ld. ...	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,600
Maneckjee Petit Mfg. Co., Limited ...	4,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,322½
Naigaum Cotton Cleaning and Mfg. Co., Limited ...	1,300	1	100		10
Nawab of Baila S. W. & Mfg. Co., Ld. ...	2,000	250	250	...	...
New Great Eastern S. & W. Co., Ld. ...	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	750
National S. & W. Co of India, Limited ...	600	1,000	1,000	...	390
Oriental S. & W. Co., Limited ...	5,720		625	Rs. 25	560
People of India S. & Mfg. Co., Limited ...	1,000	50	250	Rs. 6½	110
Presidency Mills Co., Limited ...	713	1,000	1,000	...	1,035
Prince of Wales S. & Mfg. Co., Limited ...	2,189		125	...	72½
Queen S. & W. Co., Limited ...	739	1,000	1,000	Rs 80	1,075
Ripon Mfg. Co., Ld ...	611	1,000	1,000	Rs. 5	1,080
Sasson S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,500	1,00	1,000	...	1,5.0
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld. ..	1,716	500	500	...	100
Sholapore S. & W. Co Ld. ...		100	,000	Rs. 55	1,250
Soonderdas S. & W Mill Co., Ld. ...	650	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	630
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co., Ld. ...	2,400	250	252	...	270
Swadeshi Mills Co. Ld	4,000	,500	500	..	400
Victoria Mfg. Co., Ld.	600	0	1,000	Rs. 20	440
Verangaum S. & Mfg. Co., Ld. ...	800	500	500	...	..
Western India S. & Mfg. Co., Ld...	1,200	1,000		–	675

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL...£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND..................................... £800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

LONDON OFFICE—52. THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS	are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS	are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT	payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on	Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

C. LOWELL, Manager.
Rampart Row, W.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, Limited.

PAID-UP CAPITAL...... £ 548,900.
REST...... .... „ 132,412.

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND.

DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest:—
FIXED, for 12 months .... 5 per cent. per annum.
„ „ 6 „ .... 4 per cent. „
and for other periods subject to special arrangement.

INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current accounts daily balances not exceeding Rs. 25,000.

DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

SECURITIES received for Custody; NO COMMISSION CHARGED ON WITHDRAWAL. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.

CLAIMS on the Official Liquidator of the Oriental Bank Corporation are purchased for cash on terms to be learned on application.

A. F. SIMPSON, Manager,
Bombay Branch.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL $7,500,000
RESERVE FUND $3,900,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS.......... $7,500,000

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

BOMBAY—INTEREST ALLOWED

On Current Deposit Accounts, at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 500 and upwards but not exceeding Rs. 100,000.
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For 6 months, at 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, at 4½ per cent. per annum.

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F. DE BOVIS
Agent.

Offices of the Corporation, Church-gate-street, Bombay,
December 12, 1885.

NOTICES.

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PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,
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SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
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SPECIAL HIRING RATES AT BOMBAY
ON PIANOS
DURING THE MONSOONS.
INCLUDING TUNING AT INTERVAL OF ABOUT A MONTH.
From Rs. 15 per month.

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.,
AGENTS FOR
MESSRS. SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNES
AND MESSRS. J. BRINSMEAD AND SON'S PIANOFORTES.
OPPOSITE CLOCK TOWER,
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OLD GARMENTS MADE LIKE NEW.
ECONOMY IN DRESSING.
BY USING THE DIAMOND DYES.

It is really for most colours no more trouble to dye any article a perfect colour than to rinse and starch such an article.

SO SIMPLE A CHILD COULD USE THEM.

Black, Brown, Blue, Scarlet, Crimson, Cardinal Red, Navy Blue, Seal Brown, Olive Green, Maroon, Magenta and twenty other fashionable colours can be obtained equal to the work of the most skilful dyer. All colours warranted fast and durable.

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A Sample Card shewing thirty-six leading colours in cotton and wool goods dyed with the DIAMOND DYES, and a book giving full instructions, can be obtained of your chemist, free of charge. Each packet will colour from one to 6 lbs.

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Full directions given for colouring cotton, wool, and silk goods. For sale by chemists. Large size packet 6d. WELLS & RICHARDSON COMPANY, Ld., Whole sale Depot, 1 & 2, AUSTRALIAN AVENUE, LONODON E.C. Wholesale Agents: TREACHER & Co. Ld., BOMBAY, POONA, and BYCULLA.

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HAY'S HOP ALE ESSENCE

Is made from the Choicest Hops Grown.

HAY'S
HOP ALE.

The New Aerated Beverage, with full flavour of the finest Hops, is a really appetizing Bitter Beer.

Aerated Water Manufrs. -
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Club Stewards - - -
Are requested to try this Essence. They will find the HOP ALE it makes a most valuable addition, which once introduced will be eagerly ordered.

It is the most Appetizing Non-Alcoholic Beverage known, and will have an immense permanent sale in hot climates. See these testimonials:—

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"Aerated Hop Ale made from this essence is unrivalled for its peculiarly fine Hop Flavour and Aroma."
"Has the Hop Taste of Bitter Beer, and is a nearer approach to Bass' or Allsopp's Ale then any non-intoxicants preceding it."—*Eastern Morning News.*

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QUANTITY REQUIRED, Two Fluid oz. to each Gallon of SYRUP, making 106 10-oz. BOTTLES.

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HAVE A WORLD-WIDE CELEBRITY.

Hay's Soluble Essence of Jamaica Ginger.
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Hay's Ginger Champagne Essence, highly recommended.
Hay's Soluble Essence of Messina Lemons.
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Hay's Hop Ale Essence.

Spurious imitations are made, but the difference is so marked that no manufacturer using them can compete with one using Hay's preparations. Indentors, to prevent disappointment, should specify that the goods are to be of

W. HAY'S (of Hull), Manufacture.

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SPECIALITIES:
"PROTECTOR" KNIFE POLISH,
IN 3d. PACKETS AND 6d. 1s. 2s. 6d. TINS EVERYWHERE.
"ROYAL LUSTRE" BLACK LEAD
IN PACKETS, 1d. & 2d. ONE TRIAL SOLICITED.
ALSO
"GENUINE" EMERY-EMERY AND GLASS CLOTHS.
"ROYAL PATENT" FLEXIBLE GLASS PAPER.
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ESTABLISHED 1781.

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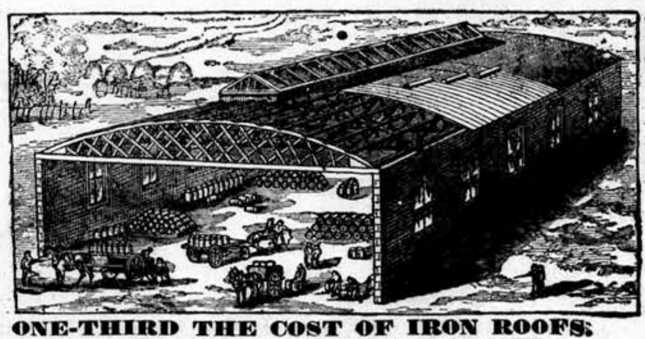

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MUCH COOLER. LASTS FAR LONGER.
CONSTRUCTION MOST SIMPLE.
THOROUGHLY WATER-PROOF.
THIS FELT IS A PERFECT NON-CONDUCTOR OF HEAT.

M'TEAR & Co., Limited,
Roofing Felt Manufacturers, BELFAST, GREAT BRITAIN.
Manufacturers also of Felt for Coating Boilers, Steam Pipes, &c.

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HARNESS COMPOSITION (Waterproof) IN CONSTANT USE FOR 50 YEARS THROUGHOUT THE UNITED KINGDOM.	EBONITE BLACKING (Waterproof) FOR BOOTS, SHOES, HARNESS AND ALL BLACK LEATHER ARTICLES.
SADDLE PASTE (Waterproof).	JET BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS.
HARNESS LIQUID or Self-shining Jet.	POLISHING PASTE FOR CLEANING METALS.

Sold by all Saddlers, Ironmongers and Storekeepers,
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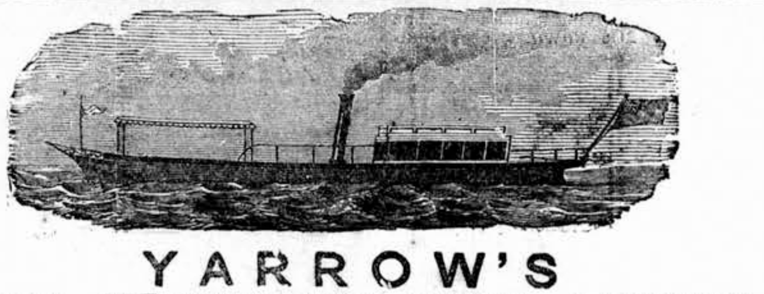
FILTERS



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Screw Steamers with speeds ranging up to 30 miles an hour.
Paddle Steamers with draft ranging down to 6 inches of water.

Stern Wheel Steamers with very shallow draft especially suitable for river navigation.

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FOR JUNE 1888
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THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD
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☞ The GUIDE for June has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged, and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting-point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c., are also given.

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Illustrated Price List Free on Application.

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FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS, AND THE AGED.
BEST AND CHEAPEST.

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For TWENTY-FIVE YEARS has maintained its world-wide reputation as the ONLY SAFE, RELIABLE, PHOSPHORIC REMEDY ever discovered for the Permanent Cure of Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Sleeplessness, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the system dependent upon the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

It Cures Dyspepsia, Nerve, and Heart Disease.
Cures Kidney and Liver Complaints.
Cures all Disorders of the Blood.
Cures Depression and Loss of Appetite.
Cures Consumption and General Debility.
Checks all Wasting of the Vital Forces
From whatever Cause arising.

The EFFECT of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its Kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is REALLY MARVELLOUS.

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Actually creates New Nervous Fluid and Brain Matter by supplying the Blood with its Electric Life Element Phosphorous, "*the very Core and Centre of the Brain itself;*" and kindles afresh the Fire of Life from the Sole of the Foot to the Crown of the Head.

The unequalled Curative Properties of this Preparation has spread its fame throughout every Nation and Country in the World as the only medicine of real efficacy for Renovating Broken-down Constitutions. Restoring the fullest and most Vigorous Conditions of Robust Health and Manhood under every circumstance, and at very age, by nourishing, fertilizing, and developing all the powers of every necessary part of the human organization, thus ensuring a sound and permanent restoration of the impaired organs wherever a deficiency of natural vigour has for years existed, so that all the duties of life may be pursued with Confidence and Pleasure.

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Thousands of unimpeachable Testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities, prove conclusively the verdict universal that in the world of scientific research no other Phosphoric Preparation has received such exalted praise and distinguished recognition.

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LABORATORY.
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NOTICES.

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Tow dragées, or one table spoonful of wine, are equal to one table spoonful of the best Cod Liver oil.
PRICE per bottle of 100 DRAGÉES 2/s per bottle of wine 3/s.
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renowned for nearly a century, surpasses all others for its lasting and natural fragrance.
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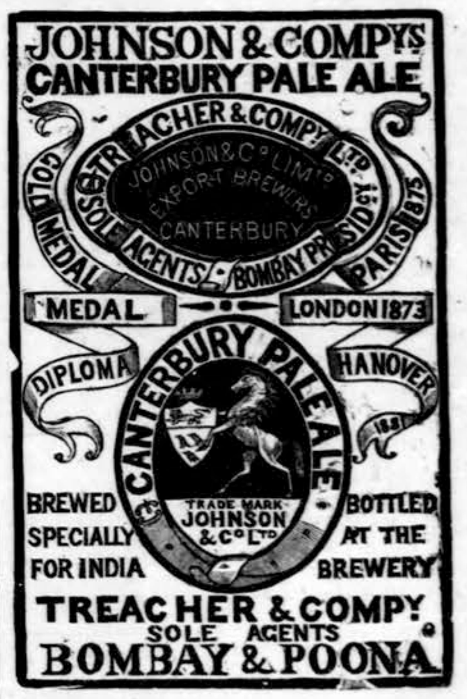

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WORLD-FAMED
BLOOD MIXTURE

HE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORE
HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY MEDICINE IN THE WORLD
OVERWHELMING TESTIMONY ACCOMPANIES EVERY BOTTLE
PROVING THIS TO BE
THE GREATEST MEDICINE EVER DISCOVERED.

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kind, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It Cures Old Sores
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck
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Clears the Blood from all impure matter
From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give a trial to test its value.

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Preserved Fish, Soups, Game, Sausages, Hams, Bacon and Cheese

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Special Blend of the Finest Campbeltown, Islay, and Blended Glenlivets.

Two Grades { Black Label, Very Old.
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ALSO FOR THE FAMOUS
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PERFECT HEALTH. PERFECT HEALTH!!!
HOCKINS
IMPROVED PATENT SEIDLITZ POWDER
FOR HEADACHE, BILIOUSNESS, FEVER, CONSTIPATION, HEARTBURN, SICKNESS &C.
EVERY ONE IN INDIA SHOULD USE IT
OF ALL CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS

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KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

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CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

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"DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL contains the whole of the active ingredients of the remedy, and is easily digested. Hence its value, not only in Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, but in a great number of cases to which the Profession is extending its use."

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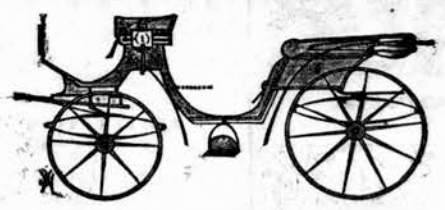

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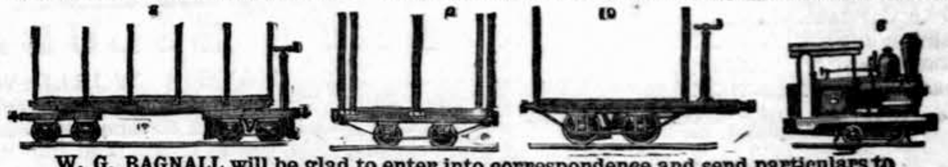

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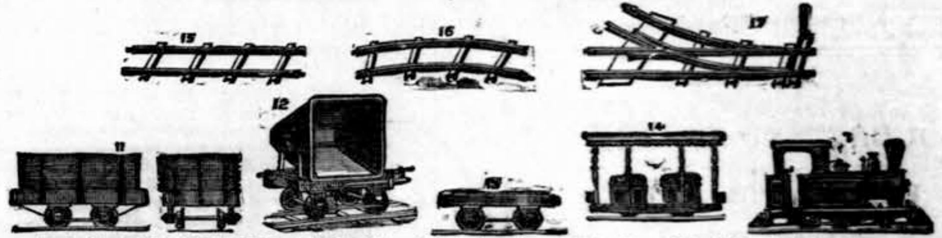

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